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SOCIAL SCIENCES

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For August Session**

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of Aug. 5, 1960

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	65	35	0
HOUSE	281	152	4

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		STATUS
Federal Education Aid (S 8) (HR 10128)	Reported 3/25/60	Passed 5/26/60	Reported 9/12/59	Passed 2/4/60	
Student Disclaimer Affidavit (S 2929)	Hearings Underway		Reported 5/12/60	Passed 6/16/60	
Depressed Areas (S 722)	Reported 5/14/59	Passed 5/4/60	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/23/59	Vetoed 5/13/60
Civil Rights (HR 8601)	Reported 8/20/59	Passed 3/24/60	Reported 3/29/60	Passed 4/8/60	PL 86-449 5/6/60
International Dvpt. Assn. (HR 11001)	Reported 6/8/60	Passed 6/29/60	Reported 5/13/60	Passed 6/29/60	PL 86-565 6/30/60
Rivers and Harbors (HR 7634)	Reported 6/12/59	Passed 7/16/59	Reported 6/6/60	Passed 6/17/60	PL 86-645 7/14/60
Emergency Housing (HR 10213)	Reported 3/15/60	Passed 4/28/60	Hearings Completed		
Omnibus Housing (S 3670) (HR 12603)	Reported 6/20/60		Reported 6/14/60	Passed 6/16/60	
Veterans' Benefits (S 1138) (HR 2258)	Hearings Completed		Reported 7/14/59	Passed 7/21/59	
Social Security (HR 12580)	Reported 6/13/60	Passed 6/23/60	Hearings Completed		
Minimum Wage (S 3758) (HR 12677)	Reported 6/22/60	Passed 6/30/60	Reported 6/27/60		
Common-Site Picketing (S 2643) (HR 9070)	Reported 4/27/60		Hearings Completed		
Wheat Bill (S 2759) (HR 12261)	Reported 5/20/60	Rejected 6/23/60	Reported 5/2/60	Passed 6/9/60	
Sugar Act Extension (HR 12311)	Reported 6/6/60	Passed 6/30/60	Reported 7/1/60	Passed 7/3/60	PL 86-592 7/6/60
Mutual Security Program (HR 11510)	Reported 4/7/60	Passed 4/21/60	Reported 4/22/60	Passed 5/2/60	PL 86-472 5/14/60
Mutual Security Funds (HR 12619)	Reported 6/13/60	Passed 6/17/60	Hearings Completed		
Corporate, Excise Taxes (HR 12381)	Reported 5/31/60	Passed 6/8/60	Reported 6/16/60	Passed 6/20/60	PL 86-564 6/30/60
Postal Rate Increase (S 3192) (HR 11140)	Hearings Completed				
Gas Tax Increase					
Regulatory Agency Rules (S 2374) (HR 12731)	Reported 7/1/60		Hearings Underway		
Clean Elections (S 2436)			Reported 7/23/59	Passed 1/25/60	
Federal Pay Raise (HR 9883)	Reported 5/23/60	Passed 6/15/60	Reported 6/15/60	Passed 6/17/60	PL 85-568 7/1/60
Foreign Investments (S 3251, 2252) (HR 5)	Reported 2/19/60	Passed 5/18/60	Hearings Underway		
Bond Interest Rates (S 2813) (HR 10590)	Reported 2/29/60				
International Court Powers (S Res 94)	No House Action Needed		Hearings Completed		

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NINE MAJOR ISSUES FACE AUGUST SESSION

As the Senate prepared to reconvene Aug. 8 (and the House Aug. 15), the outlook for pending legislation was not much clearer than it had been when the five-week recess started July 3.

One source of potential confusion was removed when the Democratic nominee for President, Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.), drafted his chief rival, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas), as his running mate, binding them in common cause during the balance of the session. But another was added with talk in both parties of making good on various platform pledges, including farm and civil rights planks in particular. (For texts of 1960 platforms, see Weekly Report p. 1236, 1345)

With both Democratic nominees and the Republican nominee for President, Vice President Richard M. Nixon, scheduled to be present, the explosive potentialities of such pending issues as medical care for the aged and school construction grants were all too apparent. Not so obvious, yet no less important, were certain inhibitions present on both sides of the aisle:

- Kennedy and Johnson, though unquestionably able to muster a Senate majority for the type of measures endorsed by the Democratic platform, faced an uphill fight in the House, where a powerful conservative coalition remained as vigorous as ever.

- Nixon, whose nomination assured him a major voice in Republican legislative strategy during the balance of the session, remained subject to the higher authority of a President whose enthusiasm for the GOP platform (as modified by Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller) was something less than outspoken.

Whatever the outcome, both sides appeared to be committed to an early adjournment, around Labor Day. A further delay would entail the danger, to both parties, of wholesale absenteeism by Members facing reelection fights on local as much as national issues.

"Must" Legislation

Both Democrats and Republicans are committed to the enactment of three major welfare measures: a Social Security bill, with provision for medical care of the aged; a federal-aid-to-education bill; and a minimum wage bill. Democrats are determined, in addition, to pass an omnibus housing bill. The medical care, school, and housing measures are the principal objects of Nixon's Aug. 1 warning that "massive spending" legislation would "walk straight into a Presidential veto."

Congress must also complete action on four appropriation bills. In addition, President Eisenhower is expected to urge immediate approval of a new program of aid for Latin America. These nine measures are almost certain to be sent to the White House before adjournment, in one form or another. Whether other pending or proposed bills are to be placed in the "must" category remains to be seen. The following checklist summarizes the current status and outlook for the nine major measures and for other matters likely to receive further

attention. Page references are to the most recent Weekly Report material.

Medical Care -- The central issue here is whether to tie benefits to the Social Security system by increasing payroll taxes, as the Democratic platform and Rockefeller urged, or to finance the program by matching federal-state grants, as the Administration proposed. The House June 23 passed a bill (HR 12580) with a limited matching-grant program. (Page 1074)

The Senate Finance Committee is scheduled to act shortly, with the odds favoring approval of a compromise proposed June 30 by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.). This calls for a Social-Security financed program, with benefits limited to persons 68 or older, that would cost an estimated \$700 million annually in the early years. Endorsed by the AFL-CIO, the Anderson plan can be passed by the Senate; its ultimate fate, however, is uncertain. (Page 1371)

Aid to Education -- The House Rules Committee June 22 refused to send a House-passed bill (HR 10128) to conference with a Senate-approved measure (S 8). Most Democrats would accept a compromise embodying the House authorization (\$325 million a year for four years, for school construction only) and the Senate equalization formula for allocating grants to the states, although the platform endorsed the use of grants for teachers' salaries as provided in S 8. It is possible that the President, unwilling to sign such a bill yet under political pressure to avoid a veto if possible, may seek to keep the issue bottled up in the Rules Committee. But if Speaker Sam Rayburn (Texas) is determined to put the issue in the President's lap, it can be done. (Page 1107)

Minimum Wage -- The House June 30 passed a bill (HR 12677) raising the minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.15 per hour and extending coverage to a limited number of additional occupations. A Senate bill (S 3725), raising the minimum to \$1.25 and extending coverage to 5 million additional workers, was reported June 27 and scheduled for early Senate debate after the recess. Key issue is not the amount of the increase in the \$1 minimum, but the scope of extended coverage. Kennedy and the AFL-CIO are committed to a definition embracing all "activities affecting interstate commerce"; while conservatives in both parties are strongly opposed. Just how broad a bill can be sent to the White House is uncertain, as is the President's eventual reaction. (Page 1185)

Housing -- The Senate June 16 passed an omnibus housing bill (S 3670) containing a number of provisions opposed by the Administration. (Page 1081)

A similar measure (HR 12603), reported June 20 by the House Banking and Currency Committee, was denied clearance to the floor by the Rules Committee June 28. (Page 1170)

As in the case of the locked-up school bill, Democratic strategy remains obscure, as do the Administration's plans. But with strong economic as well as political pressures joined in behalf of new housing legislation,

Congress is expected to complete action on an omnibus measure.

Appropriations -- Four pending bills must be enacted before adjournment. They are:

- **Mutual security** (HR 12619), for which the House June 17 approved \$3.6 billion, about \$600 million less than requested. The Senate Appropriations Committee is expected to restore most of that. (Page 1080)

- **Labor-HEW** (HR 11390), for which the Senate June 17 voted \$4.5 billion, or almost \$500 million more than requested, chiefly for health, and \$300 million more than the House approved. Still in conference. (Page 1079)

- **State-Justice** (HR 11666), for which the Senate June 30 voted \$713 million, slightly under the request and \$42 million over the House figure. Still to be sent to conference. (Page 1186)

- **Public works** (HR 12326), for which the Senate Appropriations Committee June 29 approved \$4 billion, slightly more than requested and \$115 million over the House-approved figure. Awaiting Senate action. (Page 922)

Latin America -- In outlining U.S. interest in aiding the countries of Latin America to meet "the problem of social reform and economic growth," President Eisenhower July 11 said he would ask Congress for "such additional public funds" as necessary. (Page 1258)

Although details of the President's proposal were withheld pending a special message, Democrats were expected to cooperate by approving the necessary authorization in advance of a September meeting of the 21 republics in Bogota.

Other "Possibles"

Farm Bill -- Hopes for a farm bill in 1960 vanished after the House June 23 rejected a wheat bill. But Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) said Aug. 1 that the President would ask for action on a wheat bill before adjournment, and both Vice President Nixon and Sen. Kennedy were reported to be considering major proposals for new farm legislation. With no evidence as yet that Democrats and Republicans are willing to forego the antagonistic positions they reaffirmed in their 1960 farm planks in favor of a compromise, enactment of a bill in August seems improbable. (Page 1073)

Civil Rights -- Members of both parties are prepared to demand immediate action on the bold pledges made in the civil rights planks of both 1960 platforms. But Democratic leaders, knowing that a Southern filibuster could scuttle their other legislative goals, have no plans to press for another civil rights bill in August. Republicans, on the other hand, are under no compunctions to refrain from pressing the issue, to the political embarrassment of Sens. Kennedy and Johnson. Thus, while any legislation is most unlikely, a great deal of noise about civil rights is certain to be raised.

Defense Funds -- After earlier indications that they might propose as much as \$2 billion more in defense funds, Sens. Kennedy and Johnson indicated July 30 that they would await a statement from the Administration regarding plans to spend, or withhold, the \$661 million added by Congress to the defense budget. At the same time, the President was reported to be considering a request for additional funds. If forthcoming, it would receive strong Democratic backing. But Democrats are not likely to take the initiative in the brief session they have scheduled. (Page 1183)

Other pending matters on which further action is either probable or possible include the following:

Antarctic Treaty -- Approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee June 21, this treaty is scheduled for early and certain ratification by the full Senate. (Page 1109)

Air Pollution -- The Senate June 28 passed a bill (S 3108) extending the Federal Air Pollution Control Act and giving the Surgeon General additional authority. House approval appears probable. (Page 1124)

Broadcasting Practices -- The House June 28 amended a minor Senate bill (S 1898) to tighten FCC controls over radio and television licensees, in the light of quiz show and "payola" revelations. Senate hearings are in store, but final action is "iffy". (Page 1118)

Common-site Picketing -- The House Education and Labor Committee April 27 reported a bill (HR 9070) to exempt so-called common-site picketing by construction workers from the prohibition against secondary boycotts. But opponents of the measure succeeded in blocking floor action before the recess. A similar measure (S 2643), sponsored by Sen. Kennedy, has a good chance of Senate passage, but House approval is doubtful. (Page 1212)

Foreign Investment -- A tax-incentive measure to encourage private U.S. investment in underdeveloped areas (HR 5) passed the House by a narrow margin May 18. But the Senate Finance Committee has yet to act on the bill, whose fate may depend on quid-pro-quo in other pending tax measures. (Page 873)

Internal Security -- The Senate Judiciary Committee June 30 reported a four-part bill (S 2652) corresponding to four separate bills passed by the House in 1959. One section related to passport legislation, long a subject of jurisdictional dispute between the Judiciary and Foreign Relations Committees. While the omnibus bill, S 2652, is given little chance of being called up by Sen. Johnson, there remains some chance for final action on a passport bill. (Page 1211)

Judgeships -- Both Judiciary Committees have reported bills (S 2673, HR 12552) to create from 25 to 35 new federal judgeships, at the President's insistent request and with the assurance that appointments would be divided between Republicans and Democrats. But with Democrats anticipating a chance to capture the White House in November, they have little incentive to complete action on the measures. (Page 1374)

Lead-Zinc Subsidies -- A bill (HR 8860) passed by the House June 27, authorizing federal subsidies for small lead and zinc producers, was reported to the Senate June 30 without amendment. Senate passage is expected, but a veto is equally probable. An alternative plan to increase import duties on lead and zinc, attached to a House bill by the Senate Finance Committee, is not expected to survive. (Page 1127, 1168, 1212)

Saline Water -- The Senate June 24 passed a bill (S 3557) extending and expanding the saline water conversion program. As a plank in the Democratic platform, the bill has a good chance for House approval. (Page 1123)

Self-Employed Retirement -- Pending in the Senate as the first order of business on Aug. 8 is HR 10, giving self-employed persons the chance to defer payment of taxes on income set aside for retirement purposes. A highly controversial measure, the bill faces an uncertain fate in conference and at the White House. (Page 1193)

Small Business -- Both House and Senate have passed a bill (HR 11207) to increase the business loan authority of the Small Business Administration, although by different amounts. Compromise and final approval of the measure are assured. (Page 1192)

EISENHOWER SCORE ON LEGISLATION HEADS FOR RECORD LOW

As Congress prepared for its brief post-convention session starting Aug. 8, President Eisenhower's boxscore on legislation appeared headed for an all-time low for the eight years of his Administration.

Through July 3, when Congress adjourned for the national conventions, it had given final approval to only 40 of 177 specific Eisenhower legislative requests for 1960. That was 22.6 percent, and represented a sharp drop from 1959, when Congress approved 40.8 percent of the President's requests. The 1960 figure was also considerably below the previous all-time Eisenhower low of 36.9 percent in 1957.

The Eisenhower boxscore on legislation was expected to improve somewhat during the August session. It appeared unlikely, however, that an election-minded Congress controlled by the Democrats would pass enough of the Eisenhower program before adjourning to bring the President's final score for 1960 even up to the 1957 figure.

Following is the over-all status of the President's requests (see next page for specific action on individual requests). The figure following each listing shows what percent it comprises of the total of 177 Presidential requests.

- 40 requests had been approved by Congress -- 22.6 percent.

- 1 request was passed by the Senate and House in different forms and was awaiting compromise agreement -- .6 percent.

- 25 requests were passed by either the House or the Senate but not by both -- 14.1 percent.

- 9 requests were reported from committee to floor of either chamber but had not come up for a vote -- 5.1 percent.

- 19 requests received committee hearings but were not reported -- 10.7 percent.

- 44 requests received no action at all -- 24.9 percent.

- 39 requests received unfavorable action, either through rejection in committee or on the floor -- 22 percent.

The President did worst on labor, education, housing and welfare measures -- none of 28 requests on these matters were approved.

Eisenhower legislative scores in the 83rd Congress (1953-54, Republican), 84th Congress (1955-56, Democratic), 85th Congress (1957-58, Democratic) and 86th Congress (1959-60, Democratic):

Year	Proposals Submitted	Approved By Congress	Approval Score
1953	44	32	72.7%
1954	232	150	64.7
1955	207	96	46.3
1956	225	103	45.7
1957	206	76	36.9
1958	234	110	47.0
1959	228	93	40.8
1960*	177	40	22.6

*Through July 3.

Key

Sources of President Eisenhower's 1960 legislative requests follow with the Congressional Quarterly symbol for each, the date of the request and Weekly Report page reference:

Symbol	Source, Message	Date	Page
A	Space	Jan.	14 119
B	Budget	Jan.	19 101
C	Economic Report	Jan.	20 106
D	Farm	Feb.	9 234
E	Mutual Security	Feb.	16 275
F	International Development Assn.	Feb.	18 315
G	Postal Rate Increase	March	11 445
H	Immigration	March	17 491
I	Résumé of Requests	May	3 807
J	Letter to Sen. Bennett	June	1 1012
K	Unemployment Tax Veto	June	3 1012
L	Mutual Security Telegram	June	11 1053
M	Pay Raise Veto	June	30 1161

Boxscore Ground Rules

Only specific requests for legislative action submitted to Congress by the President were tabulated for the Boxscore. Excluded from the list of legislative requests were proposals advocated by officials of the Executive Branch, but not specifically by the President; measures that the President endorsed but did not request; suggestions that Congress consider or study particular topics, if no legislative action was requested; nominations.

Almost all appropriation requests were excluded because they are a yearly occurrence and provide the funds necessary to carry out regular functions of the Government. But CQ included any appropriation requests the President designated at key points of certain programs, and which were submitted in special messages (rather than in the budget).

Because requests for approval of treaties carry over from one Congress to the next, CQ listed all unratified treaties sent to the Senate by Mr. Eisenhower from 1956 on.

The number of requests is a fair, but necessarily somewhat arbitrary, count of the Presidential proposals. Requests can be totaled in many ways. Though not all the President's proposals were equally important, CQ makes no attempt to weigh them. But a rough, automatic weighting results from major requests usually having several points.

Congress does not always vote "yes" or "no" on a Presidential proposal. CQ evaluates compromises to determine if the request is closer to approval or to rejection of the President's request.

CQ'S PRESIDENTIAL BOXSCORE THROUGH START OF AUGUST SESSION

Following is a list of President Eisenhower's 1960 legislative requests and action taken on them through July 3, the date Congress adjourned temporarily to enable Members to attend the national party conventions. A letter in parentheses following each request indicates the principal and most definitive sources of the request. A key to the letters is given in the box on the preceding page. Treaty requests are followed by the date the treaty was sent to the Senate.

Symbols

- ✓ Favorable Action
- X Unfavorable Action
- H Hearings Held or Underway
- # Congressional Inaction Would Constitute Favorable Action
- Request Previously Submitted and Denied.

Agriculture

	HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION	HOUSE FLOOR ACTION	SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION	SENATE FLOOR ACTION	FINAL OUTCOME	PUBLIC LAW NUMBER
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Beginning with the 1961 crop, eliminate wheat acreage allotments and marketing quotas, and set up price-support levels by a percentage of the average price of wheat during the three preceding calendar years. (D)		X	X	X	X	
2. *Extend for three years the Conservation Reserve Program. (B)		H	X		X	
3. Expand the Conservation Reserve Program to 60 million acres, and grant authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to direct the greater part of the program expansion to the areas of greatest need. (D)		H	X		X	
4. Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, with proper safeguards under the CRP, to make payments in kind, in whole, or in part for the reduction of acreage devoted to surplus crops and for retirement of this acreage from cultivation, provided measures are included to keep production below total consumption while the payment-in-kind procedure is being used. (D)		✓	X	✓	✓	
5. Increase from \$450 million to \$600 million the basic limitation on total payments for the CRP in any calendar year. (C)		H				
6. Limit the future authorization for the CRP to not more than the 1960 level (\$375 million) unless the Administration's recommendation for new price-support legislation on wheat is enacted. (C)		H				
7. Provide specific authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to give special consideration, in allocating CRP funds, to those states and regions in which curtailment of production of wheat or other surplus commodities is consistent with long-range conservation and production-adjustment goals. (B)		H				
8. Eliminate cost-sharing assistance under the Agricultural Conservation Program for practices which increase output of agricultural commodities currently in excess supply. (C)						
9. *Provide no more than \$100 million as an advance authorization for the ACP in fiscal 1961. (B)		X	X	X	X	
10. Extend for additional three years the limitation on price supports for certain crops grown on newly irrigated or drained land. (C)						
11. *Extend the Sugar Act beyond its expiration date of Dec. 31, 1960. (I)		✓	✓	✓	✓	592
12. Grant authority to the President to adjust sugar quotas to assure an adequate supply for America. (J)		✓	✓	✓	✓	592
13. *Strengthen the "food for peace" program. (C)		H				
14. *Require the states to pay a larger share of the costs of farm disaster assistance. (B)		✓	✓	X		
15. Enact legislation to simplify and improve the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans for farm homes and operations. (B)		✓	✓			
16. *Authorize revolving-fund financing for the Farmers Home Administration. (C)		✓	✓			
17. *Enact legislation to put the Rural Electrification Administration on a revolving fund basis. (B)		H				

Education and Welfare

EDUCATION

1. Authorize annual federal advances to local school districts to pay up to half the debt service (principal and interest) on \$3 billion of bonds to be issued in the next five years for school construction. (I)
2. Authorize federal guarantees for \$1 billion in college construction bonds, with interest subject to federal taxation. (I)
3. Provide federal grants, payable over 20 years, equal to 25 percent of the principal of \$2 billion in college construction bonds. (I)

X	X	X	X
H		H	
H		H	

FOREIGN AID

IMMIGRATION

TREATIES

6. *Create additional federal judgeships, as proposed by the Judicial Conference. (I)
7. Increase authorization for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure. (B)
8. *Strengthen federal laws against organized crime. (B)
9. *Authorize an item veto of appropriation and authorization bills. (B)
10. *Extend the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, beyond its expiration date of June 1, 1959. (B)
11. *Transfer certain land management and exchange functions from the Interior Department to the Agriculture Department. (B)
12. *Authorize sale of Government-owned communications facilities in Alaska. (B)
13. Enact legislation applying to Hawaii the same general laws and regulations applicable to other states. (B)
14. *Enact legislation to permit the President to make awards for distinguished civilian achievement. (B)
15. Provide more office space for the President and his staff. (I)
16. Provide a solution for the Indian heirship problem. (I)

CIVIL RIGHTS

1. *Provide expressly that the use of force or threats of force to obstruct court orders in school desegregation cases shall be a federal offense. (B)
2. *Give the FBI additional investigative authority in crimes involving the destruction of schools or churches by making flight from one state to another to avoid detention or prosecution a federal offense. (B)
3. *Authorize the Attorney General to inspect federal election records. (B)
4. *Require that such records be preserved for a "reasonable period of time so as to permit such inspection." (B)
5. *Provide a temporary program of financial assistance to state and local agencies to help meet additional costs directly occasioned by desegregation programs. (B)
6. *Provide a temporary program to make technical information and assistance available to state and local educational agencies in preparing and implementing desegregation programs. (B)
7. *Specifically authorize the Commissioner of Education at the request of state or local agencies to provide such technical assistance and to initiate or participate in conferences designed to alleviate the problem. (B)
8. *Provide, on a temporary basis, for the education of children of members of the armed forces when state-administered public schools have been closed because of desegregation decisions or orders. (B)
9. *Establish a statutory Commission on Equal Job Opportunity under Government Contracts. (B)

POST OFFICE, FEDERAL WORKERS

1. Authorize a one-cent first-class postal rate increase. (G)
2. Authorize a one-cent air-mail postal rate increase. (G)
3. Authorize increases in other postal rates and fees. (G)
4. Make the 1958 salary increase for Post Office field workers permanent. (B,M)
5. *Develop a comprehensive federal pay policy, preferably through a joint commission. (B)
6. Provide no general pay raise for federal employees before a comprehensive federal pay policy is developed. (B,M)
7. Establish a long-range policy for financing the Civil Service Retirement Fund. (B)
8. Authorize the Retirement Fund to pay benefits for widows and retired employees, covered in a 1958 law. (B)

RESOURCES, PUBLIC WORKS

1. *Place administrative responsibility for the area redevelopment program in the Department of Commerce and provide for assistance of other federal agencies. (B)
2. *Authorize grants, for technical assistance only, to chronically depressed areas and to localities dependent upon a single industry or situated in rural low-income areas. (I)
3. *Authorize loans to areas where unemployment has been well above the national average for two or more years. (I)
4. Authorize \$900 million for regular federal-aid highways annually in fiscal 1962 and 1963. (B)
5. Authorize \$33 million for forest highways and \$3 million for public lands highways annually in fiscal 1962 and 1963. (B)
6. *Transfer financing of forest and public lands highways from the general fund to the Highway Trust Fund. (B)
7. Authorize appropriations for construction of roads and trails in national parks, forests and Indian lands beginning in fiscal 1962. (B)
8. *Authorize the Fryingpan-Arkansas water diversion project in Colorado. (I)
9. Authorize the San Luis irrigation project in California. (I)
10. Authorize negotiations with Mexico for joint construction of Amistad (Diablo) Dam on the Rio Grande River. (B)
11. *Enact legislation to establish a consistent basis for cost-sharing on projects which provide flood protection benefits. (C)
12. *Enact a long-range helium conservation program. (B)
13. Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to contract for coal research. (B)
14. *Enact legislation to revise the fee schedule for noncompetitive oil and gas leases on public lands. (B)
15. Authorize acquisition of three undeveloped shoreline areas to be made into national parks. (B)
16. Authorize an arctic wildlife range. (I)

1	2	3	4	5	6
✓		✓			
✓	✓	✓			
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	509
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	624
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	449
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	449
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	449
X		X	X	X	
X		X	X	X	
X		X	X	X	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	449
X		X	X	X	
H			X		
H			X		
H			X		
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	568
X		X		X	
X	X	X	X	X	
X	X	X	X	X	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	657
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	657
X	X	X	X	X	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	657
H					
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	488
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	605
✓	✓	✓			
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	599
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17. *Authorize revolving-fund financing for the Bureau of Reclamation and the power-marketing agencies of the Department of the Interior. (B)
18. Authorize communities in the western United States to expand into public land areas. (I)

TERRITORIES, D.C.

1. *Grant home-rule to the District of Columbia. (B)
2. *Bring the provisions of the District of Columbia unemployment insurance program up to the standards recommended for the states. (C)
3. Establish a Government corporation to develop a mass transportation system in the D.C. metropolitan area. (B)
4. Authorize non-voting resident commissioners to represent the Virgin Islands and Guam in Congress. (B)

Taxes and Economic Policy

TAXES

1. Continue for one year existing corporate income tax rates. (I)
2. Continue for one year existing excise tax rates. (I)
3. *Raise tax on aviation gasoline from 2 cents to 4.5 cents per gallon. (I)
4. *Levy a new tax of 4.5 cents per gallon on jet fuels. (C)
5. *Place receipts from taxes on aviation fuels, which currently go into the Highway Trust Fund, into the general revenues. (B)
6. *Raise the highway fuel tax from 4 cents to 4.5 cents per gallon until June 30, 1964. (I)
7. Repeal the diversion of certain excise taxes to the Highway Trust Fund, scheduled to take effect from July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1964. (B)
8. Postpone for one year the reduction of the tax on transportation of persons. (C)
9. Postpone for one year the repeal of the tax on local telephone service. (C)
10. *Adjust current laws relating to the taxation of cooperatives. (C)
11. *Enact legislation to remove tax inequities and loopholes. (B)
12. *Defer taxation of income earned in less-developed foreign countries until repatriated. (C)
13. Tax as ordinary income any gain realized by the sale of depreciable personal property, to the extent of the depreciation deduction previously taken on the property. (B)
14. *Amend tax laws to prevent unintended and excessive depletion deductions resulting from the computation of percentage depletion allowances on the selling prices of finished clay, cement products, and mineral products generally. (C)

INTEREST RATES

1. *Remove 4.25 percent interest rate ceiling on new issues of long-term Treasury bonds. (I)
2. *Revise ceiling of 3.5 percent interest on ship mortgage loans to provide the Maritime Administration with authority to charge the full costs of the loans. (B)
3. Remove the 2 percent interest rate on borrowing by the Rural Electrification Administration from the Treasury and make the maximum rate equal to the average interest paid by the Treasury on recent long-term bonds. (B)
4. Require the REA on future electric and telephone loans to include a one-fifth of one percent additional interest charge to cover administrative expenses and estimated losses. (B)
5. *Remove 4.5 percent interest ceiling on FHA-insured mortgages for armed services family housing. (B)
6. *Remove the 5.25 percent interest ceiling on VA-guaranteed loans and instead permit the VA Administrator to set a rate no higher than the FHA-insured sales housing mortgage rate (6 percent). (B)

ANTITRUST

1. *Extend federal antitrust regulation to bank mergers accomplished through acquisition of assets. (C)
2. *Require notification to the antitrust agencies of proposed mergers of businesses of "significant size" engaged in interstate commerce. (C)
3. *Empower the Attorney General to issue civil investigative demands in antitrust cases when civil procedures are contemplated. (C)
4. *Authorize the Federal Trade Commission to seek preliminary injunctions in merger cases where a violation of law is likely. (C)

OTHER

1. Enact a temporary debt limit somewhat higher than the permanent limit of \$285 billion. (B)
2. *Place all Government corporations that withdraw funds from the Treasury under the budget provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act. (B)
3. Amend the Small Business Investment Act to provide more flexibility as to the types of securities that may be purchased by small business investment companies. (B)
4. *Amend the Securities and Exchange Act to increase from \$300,000 to \$500,000 the maximum amount of a corporate security issue for which the privilege of simplified Regulation A filings may be accorded. (C)
5. *Amend the Employment Act of 1946 to make reasonable price stability an explicit goal of federal economic policy. (B)

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HEALTH CARE BATTLE TO FOCUS ON ANDERSON PLAN

With the controversial Forand bill for health care for the aged left high and dry when the House passed its Social Security amendments bill (HR 12580) June 23, the battle moved to the Senate, which was scheduled to take up the House bill when Congress reconvened in August.

Focal point for the impending debate was a new measure introduced June 30 by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) in the form of a proposed amendment to the House bill. (Weekly Report p. 793, 854, 1074)

The Anderson plan was pushed to the center of the stage as a measure which was more moderate, with smaller benefits, than the earlier Forand (D R.I.) bill (HR 4700), Kennedy (D Mass.) bill (S 2915) or McNamara (D Mich.) bill (S 3503), but which retained their key feature of financing health benefits for the elderly through the Social Security system.

Battle Lines Formed

The customary battle lines formed rapidly around the Anderson plan. The AFL-CIO, "irrevocably committed" to the establishment of the Social Security principle in health care, swung behind the new plan as the one with "the best chance of adoption." The American Medical Assn., on the other hand, was preparing to fight the plan on the grounds that it, like earlier proposals for Social Security health insurance that the AMA had opposed, was a "foot in the door" for socialization of American medicine. Also counted among the opponents were most commercial insurance firms and the Eisenhower Administration, which introduced its own health care measure (S 3784) calling for direct federal grants and subsidies to the states on a matching basis for health care for the aged.

Democrats in the August session were expected to stress the argument that the costs of the Anderson bill were carefully tied to an increase in payroll taxes, so that the bill would finance itself every step of the way, while the Administration, which had been arguing for "fiscal responsibility", was supporting a program that would draw on general revenues without making any provision for raising the money.

Both programs were estimated to cost about \$700 million at the federal level the first year, with the Administration plan calling for an additional \$600 million to be put up by the states.

A majority of state Governors June 29 endorsed the Social Security principle when, at the 52nd Annual Governors Conference, they voted 30-13 "that Congress be urged to enact legislation providing for a health insurance for persons 65 years of age and over to be financed principally through the contributory plan and framework of the (Social Security) Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance system."

Of the 54 Governors invited (those of the 50 states plus Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa and Puerto Rico), 11 did not vote or were absent. Of those voting, 24 Democrats and six Republicans voted for; four Democrats and eight Republicans voted against; and one of no party designation (Coleman of Samoa), against.

Governors who voted for the resolution: Patterson (D Ala.), Egan (D Alaska), Fannin (R Ariz.), Faubus (D Ark.), Brown (D Calif.), McNichols (D Colo.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Collins (D Fla.), Docking (D Kan.), Combs (D Ky.), Reed (R Maine), Furcolo (D Mass.), Williams (D Mich.), Freeman (D Minn.), Blair (D Mo.), Aronson (R Mont.), Brooks (D Neb.), Sawyer (D Nev.), Meyner (D N.J.), Burroughs (D N.M.), Rockefeller (R N.Y.), DiSalle (D Ohio), Edmondson (D Okla.), Del Sesto (R R.I.), Herseth (D S.D.), Ellington (D Tenn.), Daniel (D Texas), Stafford (R Vt.), Rosellini (D Wash.) and Nelson (D Wis.).

Governors voting against the resolution: Boggs (R Del.), Vandiver (D Ga.), Smylie (R Idaho), Stratton (R Ill.), Handley (R Ind.), Powell (R N.H.), Hodges (D N.C.), Hollings (D S.C.), Clyde (R Utah), Almond (D Va.), Underwood (R W.Va.), Coleman (American Samoa) and Merwin (R V.I.)

Anderson said Governors Loveless (D Iowa) and Lawrence (D Pa.) later endorsed the Social Security approach in letters to him.

Platform Pledges

The 1960 Democratic platform called for a Social Security medical insurance program, "without a means test", as "first priority" in its program to assist the aged. Formation of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket insured a concentrated drive for the legislation in the August session. (Weekly Report p. 1242)

With New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) supporting the Social Security approach and Vice President Nixon specifically backing the Administration plan, the 1960 Republican platform carefully straddled the issue. It called for a health program for the aged financed "on a sound fiscal basis and through a contributory system" for "the aged needing it". The platform thus appeared to endorse a "means test", a provision opposed by Rockefeller, but one that could be included in a Social Security approach if desired. Furthermore, it did not say whether by a "contributory system" it meant Social Security or was referring to individual enrollment fees which would be required under the Administration plan. Nor was it clear, in calling for "state participation", whether the platform proposed the creation of state agencies to handle administration, as envisioned by Rockefeller, or state matching grants, as with the Administration program. Finally, the platform called for the "option of purchasing private insurance" as a "vital distinction" between the Democratic and Republican approaches. (Weekly Report p. 1355)

Again, the meaning was not explicit, since both the Administration and Rockefeller called for a choice between medical benefits and cash payments toward private insurance policies, and a provision for optional cash payments could be written into the Anderson bill along the lines suggested by Rockefeller if there was sufficient pressure in Congress to do so.

An optional cash payment proviso would be one way of making the Anderson bill more palatable to the President,

although some supporters of the measure said frankly they did not care whether the President signed it or not, since they felt a veto would insure a Democratic victory in the fall and certain enactment of the legislation early in 1961.

Anderson Plan Cost

Anderson's medical insurance proposal was introduced June 30 as the Senate Finance Committee completed two days of hearings on the House Social Security bill. The proposal was co-sponsored by Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey and Eugene J. McCarthy (both D Minn.). The Finance Committee, under the chairmanship of Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), was expected to hold executive meetings and report the House bill soon after the Senate reconvened August 8. The AFL-CIO said its aim was "to have the Anderson amendment adopted if possible by the Committee and, failing that, by floor action".

The chief selling point of the Anderson plan, according to AFL-CIO sources, was that its provisions were more nearly tailored to tax revenues than any of the earlier "Forand-type" bills.

In the long run, the earlier measures would have cost more than the one-half of 1 percent increase in Social Security payroll taxes that their bills provided, these sources said. The long-run, or level premium, cost of the Anderson bill, on the other hand, was estimated to be almost, if not exactly, the one-half of 1 percent of payroll which would be provided by the increased tax. Early year costs would be substantially less, according to Anderson.

Experts on the operations of the Social Security system disagreed on the need to gear any present medical care program to long-term tax revenues, since future scientific discoveries, such as a cancer cure, could alter costs drastically. Nevertheless, the Anderson plan was considered likely to appeal to those who insisted on actuarial soundness every step of the way, and especially so since modifications made in the Social Security system by the House bill themselves tended slightly in the direction of actuarial deficit. (Weekly Report p. 1075)

The Anderson plan would hold down costs in these ways, its supporters said:

- By restricting benefits to Social Security beneficiaries 68 or over. "We have selected age 68 because that is the average age of retirement in the United States," Anderson said. The Forand bill took in retirees at a younger age, as well as their younger dependents and survivors. Even with the age 68 cutoff, Anderson estimated his plan would cover 9 million persons.

- By providing a deductible feature whereby the first \$75 of hospital costs would be borne by the patient, as well as \$75 of any hospitalization in excess of 24 days.

- By not paying for surgery, physicians' fees or drugs outside the hospital.

- By limiting coverage to one continuous period of treatment per 12-month period -- a feature of most aged medical care proposals. This would prevent a drain on the program resulting from short sporadic hospital visits; the patient would claim benefits only for his most costly treatment period.

Within these limitations, the Anderson plan would, in any 12-month period, pay up to 365 days of hospital care, 180 days of skilled nursing home care following transfer from a hospital, and up to 365 days of visiting nurse service in the home.

The program would be financed by a Social Security payroll tax of one-fourth of 1 percent each for employers and employees, or three-eighths of 1 percent in the case of self-employed persons. A Medical Insurance Account would be set up within the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund to handle payments.

Bills Compared

By contrast, the McNamara bill covered all retired Social Security beneficiaries (women are ordinarily eligible at 62, men at 65) who had incomes of \$2,000 or less, and provided maximum benefits equal to 90 consecutive days of hospital care, or 180 consecutive days of nursing home care, or 240 days of home nursing services, or a maximum combination of such services based on a special formula. Diagnostic outpatient services and "very expensive drugs" would also be covered. Retired persons meeting the income requirements but not eligible for Social Security would receive benefits at a reduced level. The Forand bill provided up to 120 days of combined hospital and nursing home care for Social Security recipients, including survivors and dependents.

Anderson said his proposal was designed to supplement and not replace the direct-grant medical assistance program for needy aged provided in HR 12580 as passed by the House. He said the House plan was "adequate to cover those people in the various states who are without Social Security coverage."

The House plan would permit, but not require, the states to set up programs of varying but limited scope for persons 65 or older whose incomes were too high to entitle them to public welfare assistance but too low, according to determinations made by the states, to cover their medical expenses. Federal matching grants would be provided to cover costs of up to 120 days of hospitalization and a number of other services, but states could not set up programs that were more generous than their federally assisted public assistance programs.

The Eisenhower Administration was pushing to have its own medical care program tacked on to the House bill, again to supplement rather than replace the House plan. The provisions were similar in some ways to those of the House plan, except that minimum allowable benefits would be fixed by federal law and would be the same for all states that chose to participate. Eligibility requirements also would be fixed by federal law. The program would be financed by federal and state matching grants and would provide participants with a choice between direct benefits and subsidies for their private insurance policies. Participants would be required to pay a \$24 annual enrollment fee, and participation would be limited to those with incomes of \$2,500 or less. Benefits would cover a wide range of services, but the first \$250 of costs, as well as 20 percent of remaining costs, would be paid by the patient.

Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Arthur S. Flemming urged the Senate Finance Committee to support the Administration plan in testimony June 29. He said the House bill (HR 12580) would help meet "crises" but would not cover long-term illnesses as well as the Administration plan.

Another Republican plan, reintroduced in modified form June 27, would provide federal and state matching grants to be used for subsidizing insurance policies only. The plan was sponsored by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) and six other GOP Senators.



FATE OF AID-TO-EDUCATION BILL STILL UNCERTAIN

A "must" bill for the Democratic leadership in August is one to provide federal aid to the Nation's primary and secondary public school systems. But the school bill, subject of a nip-and-tuck battle between the Administration and Democrats since the beginning of the 86th Congress, is still in a precarious position.

Bills Passed

By the time the lawmakers adjourned for the conventions July 3, both the House and the Senate had passed education bills which varied in several respects. (Weekly Report p. 1107)

SENATE BILL -- Passed Feb. 4, 1960 by a 51-34 vote (D 42-12; R 9-22), the Senate bill (S 8):

Authorized about \$928 million a year for two years (slightly less for the first year than for the second) in federal grants to the states, to be used for school construction and/or teachers' salaries.

Required the states, in order to receive their second-year allotments, to increase their own school expenditures in the first year by about \$345 million, based on varying percentages averaging 2.26 percent for all states.

Allotted funds to the states on the basis of school-age (5-17 years) population and income per school-age child in proportion to the national average. The effect of this formula was to provide a variable 3-1 equalization between poor and rich states -- the poorest state would receive three times as much as the richest. Such a formula was considered essential to attract enough Senators' votes for passage of an education bill.

HOUSE BILL -- The House May 26, by a 206-189 vote (D 162-97; R 44-92), passed a bill (HR 10128) which:

Authorized \$325 million a year for four years in federal grants to the states for school construction only.

Required that the funds be matched on a 50-50 basis by the states or local areas in the first two years, and by the states alone in the last two years.

Based allocations to the individual states on each state's number of school-age children. There was no equalization formula.

Required that school facilities constructed with funds provided in the bill "shall be available to students without regard to race, creed, color, national origin or religion, in accordance with the decisions of the United States Supreme Court."

Gave the states a choice of using the federal funds either for direct grants to school districts or for annual payments for debt service (interest and principal) costs on long-term school construction bonds to be issued by the local school districts.

The lack of an equalization formula and the inclusion of the Powell (D N.Y.) anti-segregation amendment precluded Senate acceptance of the House-passed bill. School bill sponsors had hoped Senate concurrence would be possible in order to avoid further legislative snags, particularly in view of the narrow margin of House passage.

The Senate June 9 insisted on its version of the bill and requested a conference with the House. In the House the same day, a motion to send the bill to conference was objected to by a group of Republicans and Southern Democrats. The House bill's sponsors then asked the House Rules Committee to report a resolution to send the bill to conference, as required by House rules, but the Committee June 22 rejected the request by a 5-7 vote.

It was considered likely, however, that the Committee would ultimately send the bill to conference if Democratic and Administration leaders agreed on a compromise bill and put pressure on members of the Rules Committee.

Outlook

Both the Administration and the Democrats have gone far to compromise what at the beginning of the 86th Congress in 1959 appeared to be irreconcilable differences. The original Administration plan called for the Federal Government to help local areas meet the interest and principal costs of long-term school construction bonds. It was rejected by both houses. Democrats, who began by asking for \$4.4 billion a year in non-matching grants for school construction and teachers' salaries, reduced their demands considerably.

Even before the Rules Committee's delaying action, House and Senate education-bill sponsors had reportedly agreed on a final compromise: the Senate would accept the House's four-year authorization of \$325 million annually and forego aid for teachers' salaries; the House would drop the Powell anti-segregation amendment and accept a 2-1 equalization formula.

The sticking point appeared to be Administration objections to letting the local governments put up the matching funds in the first two years of the program. Administration supporters argued that the states must be forced to take responsibility and participate in a federal program; further, they said, some local districts could not put up the money. Therefore, they argued, the states alone should put up the matching funds.

A leading Democratic backer of the school bill told Congressional Quarterly that his group would not yield on this point. His argument was that many states needed time to set up machinery to match the federal grants, and the time lag -- which could be as long as two years -- should not be charged to school children.

Should Congress pass an education bill, the next question is whether President Eisenhower would sign it. Following an Aug. 1 conference with the President, Vice President Richard M. Nixon said any "massive spending measures" not accompanied by the taxes to pay for them would be vetoed unless Mr. Eisenhower considered the over-all purpose of the bill in the public interest. The education bill was not specifically mentioned, nor was there an indication of how much spending was "massive". However, a veto of the bill might be as embarrassing to Republicans as Congressional failure to pass a bill would be to Democrats.



DEAL ON JUDGESHIPS STILL AWAITING ACTION

When Congress reconvenes Aug. 8, legislation creating additional federal judgeships to help relieve the unusually heavy workload of the federal judiciary system may be among the proposals scheduled for floor debate. The House had scheduled debate July 2 on its bill (HR 12552) creating 35 new judgeships, but in the rush of extra business the last moments before the July 3 recess, the bill was not called up. A Senate bill (S 2673) creating 25 new posts has been on the calendar ever since it was reported by the Judiciary Committee Sept. 10, 1959. There are currently 242 federal district court and 68 circuit court judgeships.

Passage of an omnibus judgeships bill would create a number of highly coveted lifetime posts which are filled by Presidential nomination, subject to Senate confirmation. In recent years the Administration repeatedly has asked Congress to create additional federal judgeships, but until 1959 no bill had been reported in either chamber in time to be considered before the second session of Congress adjourned. Democrats reportedly were reluctant to give the Republican Administration the opportunity to appoint Republicans to these posts.

In an attempt to overcome this resistance, the Administration in August 1959 told Democratic leaders that if the new judgeships were created, half of those nominated to fill them would be Democrats. Passage in August of either the House or Senate bill will depend on whether Congressional Democrats decide to accept the Administration's pledge or delay enactment of a judgeships bill until 1961 with the expectation that a Democrat will be elected President and appoint all Democrats to the new posts.

If Congress delayed action, however, and a Republican were elected President, the end result could be the appointment of Republicans to all of any new judgeships created during the next session. This would be likely only if the Republicans win control of the House as well as the Presidency in November. (Democrats, in any case, will retain a majority in the Senate, even if all the Senate seats up for election outside the South are filled by Republicans.) With a partially Republican Congress it might be possible for the new Republican President to push through an omnibus judgeships bill without offering to share the posts. On the other hand, if a Republican is elected President and a Democratic majority in both chambers returns to Congress, then the offer to share the judgeships between the parties may be re-instated.

If Congress accepts the Administration's offer and passes a judgeships bill in August, it will be honor-bound to confirm all the nominations made by President Eisenhower, not just the Democratic nominations. Those nominations not confirmed by the time the 86th Congress adjourned permanently would lapse.

This Fact Sheet reviews the background of the present controversy, the compromise proposal made by the Administration and the bills presently before Congress.

Background

The last increase in federal judgeships was made in 1954, when Congress, with the GOP in control of both chambers, created 30 new posts: three circuit court seats, 21 permanent district court seats and six temporary district judgeships. (1954 Almanac p. 401)

Almost yearly since then President Eisenhower has asked Congress to create even more new judgeships, citing the increasing workload and backlog of cases on federal dockets. But Congress repeatedly has balked at giving the President such a large number of appointments. Since 1955, the Democrats have controlled both chambers of Congress.

In 1956 the House Judiciary Committee June 25 reported an omnibus judgeship bill (HR 11743) creating 21 new judgeships and the Senate Judiciary Committee July 18 reported S 1256, creating 35 new federal judgeships, but neither bill reached the floor before the 84th Congress adjourned on July 27, 1956. (1959 Almanac p. 664)

President Eisenhower repeated his request in 1958. The House Judiciary Committee July 31, 1958 ordered reported HR 3813, creating 50 new federal judgeships. On Aug. 5 the Senate Committee followed suit by ordering reported a bill (S 420) creating 45 new judgeships. Then President Eisenhower nominated a GOP party official to a vacant District of Columbia judgeship and Democrats refused to act further on the bill. (1958 Almanac p. 76)

The 86th Congress appeared ready to follow the same pattern until Attorney General William P. Rogers made his pledge to share the appointments.

The need for additional federal judges has been pointed up by the reports of special study groups. For example, the Judicial Conference of the United States has asked repeatedly in recent years for increases in the number of federal judgeships, its recommendations generally being contained in Administration requests.

And on April 14, 1960, a study group of the Senate Judiciary Committee filed an interim report (S Rept 1273) which said that the overload of civil and criminal cases in U.S. courts was approaching the "highest point in U.S. history," and there was an urgent need for both improved judicial administration and additional federal judgeships.

Nominations Agreement

Attorney General Rogers Aug. 27, 1959 urged Congress to create 45 additional federal judgeships to carry out recommendations of the Judicial Conference. He also said he had been authorized by President Eisenhower to

"tell Congressional leaders that he would fill the new posts on a 50-50 basis from the two (political) parties." He said the 50-50 promise would apply to any new judgeships recommended by the Judicial Conference whether or not Congress approved the entire package of 45. Although the pledge was limited to those posts recommended by the Judicial Conference, the large majority of judgeships proposed in the Senate and House bills have had the concurrence of the Conference.

The Administration's pledge was amplified in February 1960 when the House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5 held hearings on judgeship proposals. Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) indicated that Democratic opposition to the bill had decreased since Rogers had made his share-the-appointments pledge the previous August. Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh, when queried by Celler Feb. 2 as to whether the Democratic appointments would be "true Democrats or Democrats across party lines," replied he believed everyone would be satisfied with the appointments. When the Subcommittee approved the bill March 9, Celler said he had been assured by Walsh that the new judicial appointments would be evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats, and added that he had "nailed down the point that they didn't mean Eisenhower Democrats."

Democrats then appeared to be satisfied with the agreement, but Senate refusal to bring the bill to the floor has indicated Congress may delay final action on the bills until 1961 with the expectation a Democratic President will be elected in November.

Senate Bill

The Senate Judiciary Committee Sept. 10, 1959 reported S 2673 (S Rept 997), creating 25 new posts -- three new circuit court judgeships and 22 new district court judgeships. The report said the combined civil-criminal backlog of cases in U.S. district courts had reached 70,000 cases -- "enough to keep all the district judges busy for a year, even if not another civil case is filed nor another criminal indictment returned."

In a Sept. 10 letter to the Committee, Warren Olney III, director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, said the bill, while falling short of the March 19, 1959 recommendations of the Judicial Conference for four new circuit, 35 new district and four new temporary district judgeships, nevertheless covered "the most urgently needed" posts.

As sent to the Senate floor, S 2673 created these new federal judgeships:

Circuit Court of Appeals -- One judge each for the 2nd, 4th and 5th circuits.

District Courts -- Three judges for southern New York and one each for Colorado, Connecticut, southern Florida, northern Illinois, northern and southern Iowa, Kansas, eastern Louisiana, Maryland, eastern Michigan, southern Mississippi, eastern, western and middle North Carolina, northern Ohio, eastern Pennsylvania, western Pennsylvania, eastern and western South Carolina, western Tennessee, middle and eastern Tennessee, western Texas, and northern Texas. (1959 Weekly Report p. 1294)

House Bill

The House Judiciary Committee June 15 reported HR 12552 (H Rept 1875), a clean bill creating 35 new judgeships -- three in the circuit courts and 32 in the district courts.

As sent to the House floor, the bill created the following new posts:

Circuit Court of Appeals -- One additional judge each for the 2nd, 4th and 5th circuits.

District Courts -- Three new judges for southern New York, two for eastern Pennsylvania and one each for northern California, Colorado, Connecticut, southern Florida, northern Illinois, Kansas, eastern Louisiana, western Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, eastern Michigan, southern Mississippi, eastern New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, northern Ohio, western Pennsylvania, South Carolina, middle Tennessee, western Tennessee, northern Texas, southern Texas, and western Texas.

Temporary judgeships would be established in southern Ohio, middle Pennsylvania, eastern Tennessee and a new district in California.

Differences between bills -- Both the House and the Senate bills would provide the same number, and for the same circuits, of additional judges for the courts of appeal. The difference of 10 judgeships was confined to the district courts, the House bill creating 11 new judgeships where the Senate bill did not, as follows: permanent judgeships in California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Texas; and temporary judgeships in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. The House bill, however, did not establish an additional district judgeship in Iowa, as did the Senate bill.

Judgeships as Patronage

Federal judgeships are highly desirable patronage plums for a number of reasons:

District judgeships pay \$22,500 annual salary, circuit judgeships \$25,500.

Judgeships are lifetime jobs. There is no mandatory retirement age. A judge may retire at age 65 after 15 years on the bench or at age 70 after 10 years on the bench. A judge who retires after 10 years' service gets full pay for the rest of his life.

Added to the financial security is the prestige of being a judge -- a particularly strong factor with lawyers, who constitute a large proportion of active politicians in both parties.

From the point of view of the Presidency, judgeships make up a fairly sizable pool of high-level, recurring patronage jobs to dispose of. During the 1959 session, for example, the Senate confirmed 34 Presidential appointments to federal district and circuit judgeships. It let three other appointments lapse. The number of jobs filled in 1959 was higher than average but nevertheless illustrates the extent of patronage opportunities.

SENATE REPORT UNDERSCORES DELINQUENCY PROBLEM

The 1960 Democratic and Republican platforms called for expanded federal programs to combat juvenile delinquency. The Democratic platform said urban communities needed more federal aid to deal with delinquency, and recommended establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps. The Republican platform said the Federal Government should inaugurate a grant program for research, demonstration and training projects and should place "greater emphasis on strengthening family life" in all federal-aid welfare programs.

That juvenile delinquency is a pressing problem which will receive serious study in 1961 by either a Democratic or Republican administration was evidenced in a recent Senate report (S Rept 1593) which said the United States, for the 10th straight year, had experienced an increase in juvenile crimes and termed the situation "a matter of national concern."

The report, based on a year of hearings and studies by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency, said the "major present need" was for adequately trained social workers and that the dearth of such trained personnel was "the one major ingredient we find lacking in every part of the United States." The report also said juvenile delinquency had reached epidemic proportions in large industrial cities and that community agencies charged with dealing with the problem were "tradition-bound, inefficient, uncoordinated and unimaginative."

Legislation Recommended

The report urged passage of legislation to provide federal aid for a personnel training program, declaring it was needed not only from a financial standpoint but also to "point the way" and serve as a model for state statutes. The Senate in January passed a bill (S 694) to set up a five-year, \$25 million training and project development program, and a similar measure (HR 12108) was reported by the House Education and Labor Committee in May, but had received no floor action through July 3. The report listed nine measures introduced in the Senate since 1959 dealing with problems of juvenile delinquency, but said all were in either the "no action" or "pending" stage. (Weekly Report p. 947)

To give a picture of the size of the problem, the report quoted figures from the Juvenile Delinquency Statistics Branch of the Children's Bureau. They showed that by 1958 referrals to juvenile courts for delinquency were 175 percent higher than in 1948 -- for a total of 700,000 referrals involving some 600,000 different children between the ages of 10 through 17.

"This figure is all the more staggering when we realize that the juvenile population increased by only 35 percent during that period," the report said. Although the 1958 delinquency rate showed a "considerable leveling off of the upward trend" over the previous two years, the report said that in the over-all picture, based on the 10-

year rate of increase, it could be expected that 1 million children would appear in court in 1965 and over 1.4 million by 1970.

The Subcommittee said the increased delinquency rate was attributable in part to increasing mobility of the population, migration of rural families to urban areas, the wide use of the automobile and the general loosening of family structure. It expressed the belief that the delinquent child and youthful offender should, whenever and wherever possible, be handled in his local community, but said all too frequently there was a lack of facilities, personnel and know-how.

The report stressed that "local and state governments only receive the delinquency programs for which they pay." It noted that in one large city, trained personnel working with youth-serving agencies received a starting salary from \$65-\$75 a week, and that those dedicated enough to accept the low wages were often forced to hold second jobs to supplement their incomes. The social work departments in universities also had inadequate staffs because of poor pay, the report said.

Community Planning

In an appraisal of community planning to cope with juvenile delinquency, the report noted a "lack of coordinated effort" and said a great many individual agencies must change their perspectives and "see themselves as part of a team of services and eliminate elements of rivalry, competition and stultification that have traditionally characterized their efforts in the past."

Taking the problems of community delinquency control step by step, the report said the average citizen had not yet reached the point where he recognized that "delinquency is tantamount to a fatal illness," and it called for increased community efforts to educate parents, teachers, police and others "to recognize the important clues to future deviant behavior." In tackling delinquency problems, the report said, it must be noted that the treatment concept of earlier years, centered on an individual, had been superseded by a "total-treatment concept" and that "in any realistic evaluation of the delinquency situation, one incontrovertible fact must emerge -- a plan which omits treatment of the family as a unit is doomed to failure."

Evaluation of a delinquency case by a "competent unit" was termed the "crucial" phase in any community plan, and the report said "it is here that we are weakest." At this point, where a juvenile first began to commit acts legally defined as delinquent, the average delinquent was most amenable to changing his behavior pattern, the report said, but statistics showed "very little, if any, effective case evaluation is made and proper corrective steps taken."

The report said there was "a severe lack" of training of schoolteachers in the field of mental health, and that despite the running debate on the proper functions of the

schools, "the members of the Subcommittee feel that schools have the further responsibility of developing emotionally healthy citizens." It cited the successful use by some cities of professionally trained diagnostic units within the school systems or the individual schools, but said they were almost all understaffed and that local governments must pay more attention to the strengthening of such services.

The report said an "important idea" developing in several large cities was the training of school teachers in the basic principles of psychiatry and psychology so they could interpret child behavior which reflected emotional problems.

Discussing more formalized case evaluation, the report criticized "an illogical situation that exists in many communities" where "well-intentioned but ill-informed groups have come to view diagnosis with a zealotry that eliminates objectivity." Here, according to the report, "millions of dollars have been spent on beautifully designed and abundantly equipped plants" with scores of diagnosticians -- and then -- "all of the delinquents are sent to one or two state institutions that have neither the wherewithal nor the staff to carry out any kind of intelligent, coherent program." The Subcommittee said treatment facilities must be developed at least concomitant with, or preferably prior to, any elaborate diagnostic setup, but at present "the trend is just the opposite...."

Moving on to court action, the report said a judge who made a decision without conferring with a competent case study team was defeating the whole purpose of the juvenile court. It said a good probation staff working in harmony with a court clinic was the most desirable element at this point and that the clinic should be therapeutic as well as diagnostic, providing treatment facilities directly to the court and also to those wards of the court who might need it while on probation.

For planning of treatment and referral of cases, the report said there were two major lacks in the majority of cities -- too few types of agencies to handle different types of delinquents and lack of followup steps, once a case was referred for treatment, to see that treatment actually was being given.

On actual treatment for delinquents, the report said agencies must provide more than institutional care -- guidance clinics, psychiatric facilities, casework and counseling services for entire families, vocational counseling and job procurement and group programs. It noted an encouraging trend in some communities to prevent isolation of youngsters in institutions through locally-sponsored trips to ball parks, theaters, beaches, and museums.

In order that a community's system of treating delinquency be free from breakdown, the report said a plan for "case accountability" must be established -- with both public and private agencies held accountable by the community for reporting failures as well as successes and insuring that needy or seriously disturbed children were not turned loose into the community.

As a final step in community action, the report called for some machinery to evaluate, both on a short-range and long-range basis, the effectiveness of the program as the only way to eliminate unfruitful practices and to improve promising ones. Responsibility for this function, the report, said, should rest both with the individual agencies and the over-all coordinating agency.

Philadelphia, Chicago Studies

The report reviewed delinquency problems and current treatment programs in two large cities -- Philadelphia and Chicago. The Subcommittee expressed a "sense of admiration" for the work being done in Philadelphia, but also a "sense of concern for the future." It said there were insufficient services, programs and facilities for institutional treatment and a "great lack" of personnel for all treatment programs and services -- with both shortcomings mainly created by insufficient funds. It recommended a reallocation of existing facilities and resources, with more attention given to the less expensive noninstitutional treatment.

In Chicago, the Subcommittee said it found the courts charged with handling delinquents were "grossly undermanned" and commented that in all large cities the juvenile court "has lost much of its original meaning and purpose, which was to safeguard the children from gaining reputations as criminals or as juvenile delinquents." The Subcommittee praised the Chicago Area Project, a program of delinquency control in which the whole operation emphasis is placed on encouraging community committees to action. The project consists of 12 autonomous community committees which draw assistance from the administrative bodies of the project but which largely function through cooperative efforts of their own members and people in the areas they cover. The report said the project was "one of the foremost in scope, importance and effectiveness" which had not been duplicated in any other city or community and one that had met with "some success where other programs, services and institutions have failed."

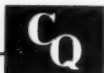
Auto Theft

The Subcommittee devoted one section of its report to auto theft by juveniles, noting that the Uniform Crime Reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation showed a 2 percent increase in such thefts in 1958 over 1957, with the incidence now at the 300,000 level. It said the greatest portion of juvenile auto thefts were cases of joyriding or transportation thefts, with the car recovered in practically every instance but frequently stripped of accessories. Between 70 percent and 80 percent of the boys in federal juvenile institutions were there for taking stolen cars across state lines, the report said. It said about 60 percent of all thefts were aided and partially caused by owners leaving cars unlocked with an open ignition or keys in the lock and recommended a public education program on a national basis, backed up by state statutes, to foster locking of cars and ignition switches.

Preliminary Reports

The Subcommittee listed in the report studies now in progress on juvenile gangs, use of narcotics by juveniles, youth violence and the juvenile court. The report said it was hoped legislation would be forthcoming to aid communities in halting the "national disgrace" of so-called juvenile wolfpacks and to decrease the smuggling of drugs to juveniles from Mexico.

Subcommittee Members Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.), in individual views, said the report was "in reality a staff study" and the Subcommittee had not made the final decision as to its "character and scope."



Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

BILLS INTRODUCED

CO's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AGRICULTURE 2. APPROPRIATIONS 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education & Housing Health & Welfare 4. FOREIGN POLICY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immigration International Affairs 5. LABOR 6. MILITARY & VETERANS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Armed Services & Defense Veterans | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Astronautics & Atomic Energy Commemorative Congress, Constitution, Civil Rights Government Operations Indians, D.C., Territories Judicial Procedures Lands, Public Works, Resources Post Office & Civil Service 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business & Commerce Taxes & Tariffs |
|---|---|

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are usually cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

Tally of Bills

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 86th Congress from Jan. 6, 1959, through July 2, 1960.

Public bills listed this week:

	Senate	House
Bills	3,816	12,963
Joint Resolutions	217	783
Concurrent		
Resolutions	113	712
Simple Resolutions	350	600
TOTAL	4,496	15,058

Bills S 3748 - 3816
HR 12823 - 12960

Resolutions

S J Res 211 - 217
S Con Res 111 - 113
S Res 346 - 350
H J Res 772 - 783
H Con Res 705 - 712
H Res 579 - 600

1. Agriculture

SENATE

- S 3759 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to Auburn University, Auburn, Ala. HILL (D Ala.) -- 6/27/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3787 -- Amend Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, re practices in marketing perishable agricultural commodities. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 6/30/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S J Res 217 -- Authorize President to make certain adjustments in sugar quotas for foreign countries. BENNETT (R Utah), Smathers (D Fla.), Long (D La.), Ellender (D La.), Talmadge (D Ga.), Holland (D Fla.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Aiken (R Vt.), Murray (D Mont.), Moss (D Utah), Young (R N.D.), Schoepel (R Kan.), Church (D Idaho), Dworshak (R Idaho), Allott (R Colo.), Mundt (R S.D.), Case (R S.D.), Hruska (R Neb.), Brunsdale (R N.D.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Curtis (R Neb.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 7/1/60 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 12828 -- Similar to HR 10786. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 6/27/60.
- HR 12846 -- Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to donate surplus grains to be used as feed for livestock and poultry being raised to feed persons in certain institutions in the U.S. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 6/28/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 12849 -- Protect farm and ranch owners making certain land use changes under Great Plains conservation program and soil bank program against loss of cropland acreage and acreage allotments. POAGE (D Texas) -- 6/28/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 12870 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, re market-adjustments and price-supports for wheat. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 6/29/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 12932 -- Use surplus foods in training students in home economics. QUIGLEY (D Pa.) -- 7/1/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 12954 -- Provide a voluntary payment-in-kind program to reduce wheat production and stocks of Commodity Credit Corporation. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 7/2/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 12959 -- Provide a moratorium on construction of new irrigation projects to prevent an increase in cost of farm surplus program; secure for farmers of the U.S. a fair price for their products. PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 7/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

H Con Res 709 -- Study effects of reclamation and irrigation projects upon agricultural surpluses and prohibit initiation of new irrigation construction projects after Jan. 1, 1961. PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 7/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

2. Appropriations

HOUSE

H J Res 778 -- Make temporary appropriations for fiscal year 1961. CANON (D Mo.) -- 7/1/60 -- Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION AND HOUSING

SENATE

S 3776 -- Authorize federal loans and matching grants as alternative forms of assistance to colleges and universities for construction, rehabilitation, alteration, conversion, or improvement of classroom buildings. CLARK (D Pa.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 6/29/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 12930 -- Authorize federal loans and matching grants as alternative forms of assistance to colleges and universities for construction, rehabilitation, alteration, conversion or improvement of classroom buildings. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 7/1/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 12933 -- Similar to HR 12930. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 7/1/60.
- H J Res 781 -- Give effect to Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Character, approved at Beirut in 1948. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 7/2/60 -- Ways and Means.
- H J Res 782 -- Similar to H J Res 781. MASON (R Ill.) -- 7/2/60.
- H Con Res 711 -- Determine advisability of establishment of programs by private organizations to assist school children visiting the District of Columbia to obtain more understanding of significance and function of the Nation's capital. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 7/2/60 -- Education and Labor.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

SENATE

- S 3755 -- Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act to enable states to establish more adequate general assistance. McCARTHY (D Minn.), McNAMARA (D Mich.), Clark (D Pa.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Hartke (D Ind.), McGee (D Wyo.), Byrd (D W.Va.) -- 6/27/60 -- Finance.
- S 3760 -- Amend Vocational Education Act of 1946 to assist states in providing training and retraining for unemployed and underemployed. RANDOLPH (D W.Va.) -- 6/27/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 3763 -- Pay hospital and other health services furnished to aged retired individuals; study their health needs. GORE (D Tenn.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 6/27/60 -- Finance.
- S 3780 -- Amend section 314 of Public Health Service Act to provide grants for prevention and control of dental diseases. HILL (D Ala.) -- 6/29/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 3784 -- Establish a federal-state program under which aged individuals with low incomes may secure comprehensive protection against major medical expenses. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 6/30/60 -- Finance.
- S 3793 -- Establish a senior citizens service training program. McNAMARA (D Mich.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Clark (D Pa.), McGee (D Wyo.), Lusk (D Ore.), Hart (D Mich.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Moss (D Utah), Humphrey (D Minn.), Murray (D Mont.), Symington (D Mo.), Holland (D Fla.), Smathers (D Fla.), Douglas (D Ill.) -- 6/30/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 3807 -- Present a declaration of objectives for senior Americans; establish a U.S. Office of Aging within Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare headed by an Assistant Secretary for Aging; authorize federal grants for development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons. McNAMARA (D Mich.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Clark (D Pa.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Long (D Hawaii), McCarthy (D Minn.), Hart (D Mich.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Murray (D Mont.), Yarborough (D Texas), Engle (D Calif.) -- 7/1/60 -- Finance.
- S 3815 -- Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to clarify and strengthen existing inspection authority; require manufacturers of new drugs to keep records of and make reports on relevant data bearing on permissibility of such drugs; require drugs be prepared or packed under adequate controls to insure proper identity, strength, purity, and quality, and otherwise insure compliance with act; extend to all antibiotics certification provisions now limited to certain antibiotics. HILL (D Ala.) (by request) -- 7/2/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 12826 -- Provide that Federal Bureau of Investigation cooperate with states in apprehension of parents for abandonment, desertion, or non-support of children. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 6/27/60 -- Judiciary.
- HR 12835 -- Amend Vocational Education Act of 1946 to assist states in providing training and retraining for unemployed and underemployed. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 6/27/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 12896 -- Amend National School Lunch Act to provide for a more equitable distribution of available funds. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 6/30/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 12899 -- Establish U.S. Commission on Aging and Aged. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 6/30/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 12920 -- Amend Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re days of unemployment. BARDEN (D N.C.) -- 7/1/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 12949 -- Amend Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to clarify and strengthen existing inspection authority; require manufacturers of new drugs to keep records of, and make reports on, relevant data bearing on the permissibility of such drugs; require drugs be prepared or packed under adequate controls to insure proper identity, strength, purity, and quality, and otherwise insure compliance with act; extend to all antibiotics certification provisions now limited to certain antibiotics. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 7/2/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 12955 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 72 to 70 age at which deductions on account of an individual's outside earnings will cease to be made. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/2/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12960 -- Establish Bureau of Senior Citizens within Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; authorize federal grants to study projects to help senior citizens. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 7/2/60 -- Education and Labor.
- H. J. Res 777 -- Provide for a conference consisting of federal, state, and local officials, and members of public and private groups or organizations for combating the traffic in obscene matters and materials. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 6/30/60 -- Judiciary.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

NO INTRODUCTIONS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S Con Res 111 -- Develop international educational programs through United Nations. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 6/27/60 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

- HR 12872 -- Create and prescribe functions of a National Peace Agency. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 6/29/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H. J. Res 779 -- Provide an international conference between free world's industrial nations and new African governments. FARBERSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 7/1/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 705 -- Extend felicitations of American people to Royal Society of London on its Tercentenary Celebration. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 6/29/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Res 591 -- Express sense of House of Representatives that government of U.S. should seriously consider withdrawal of diplomatic recognition of present government of Cuba. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 6/30/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

SENATE

- S 3758 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to cover employees of large enterprises in retail trade or service and of other employers in activities affecting commerce, to increase minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour. KENNEDY (D Mass.) by Morse (D Ore.) -- 6/27/60 -- Calendar.
- S 3802 -- Amend Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, and the National Labor Relations Act. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 7/1/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 12847 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase minimum wage to \$1.15 an hour; determine need for extensions in coverage. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 6/28/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 12853 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to cover employees of interstate retail enterprises; increase minimum wage act to \$1.15 an hour. KITCHIN (D N.C.) -- 6/28/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 12880 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to make it an unfair labor practice for an employer or a labor organization to discriminate unjustifiably on account of age. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 6/29/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 12895 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to make it an unfair labor practice for an employer who moves to a new location to refuse employment to former employees qualified to perform work done at new location. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 6/30/60 -- Education and Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES AND DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 3778 -- Correct injustice by providing for back pay to certain officers as required by act of Sept. 14, 1922, 42 Stat. 840, chapter 307. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 6/29/60 -- Armed Services.
- S 3789 -- Authorize appropriation of \$200,000 for construction of a U.S.S. Arizona Memorial. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 6/30/60 -- Armed Services.
- S 3800 -- Regulate and fix wage rates for employees of Portsmouth, N.H., Naval Shipyard. SMITH (R Maine) -- 7/1/60 -- Armed Services.
- S 3812 -- Establish a national security reserve of food, fiber, and biological oil commodities and products to protect the U.S. against shortages during national emergencies. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 7/2/60 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 12825 -- Prohibit discharge of members of Armed Forces under conditions other than honorable except pursuant to sentence of a court-martial. DOYLE (D Calif.) -- 6/27/60 -- Armed Services.
- HR 12833 -- Establish food storage depots near major cities in the U.S. to prevent population from suffering from lack of food as a result of war, flood, or other local or national catastrophe. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 6/27/60 -- Armed Services.
- HR 12834 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to convey Caven Point Army Terminal, Jersey City, N.J., to New Jersey Public Market Commission. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 6/27/60 -- Armed Services.
- HR 12852 -- Amend Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to prohibit licensing of certain individuals as station operators of certain communication facilities. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 6/28/60 -- Un-American Activities.
- HR 12950 -- Authorize appropriation of \$200,000 for construction of a U.S.S. Arizona Memorial. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 7/2/60 -- Armed Services.
- HR 12953 -- Similar to HR 12950. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 7/2/60.

- HR 12957 -- Prohibit discharge of members of Armed Forces under conditions other than honorable except pursuant to sentence of a court-martial. LANE (D Mass.) -- 7/2/60 -- Armed Services.
H J Res 783 -- Provide appropriate ceremonies be conducted by contingents from Armed Forces in daily raising and lowering of flags of the U.S. surrounding Washington Monument. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 7/2/60 -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

NO INTRODUCTIONS

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS AND ATOMIC ENERGY

NO INTRODUCTIONS

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S 3754 -- Issue special postage stamp to commemorate 300 years of operation of hotels in America, and 50th anniversary of American Hotel Association. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 6/27/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S J Res 212 -- Designate fourth Wednesday in April National Teachers Recognition Day. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 6/28/60 -- Judiciary.
S J Res 213 -- Establish a National Shrine Commission for construction of a permanent memorial to veterans of the Civil War. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) -- 6/28/60 -- Rules and Administration.
S J Res 214 -- Commemorate with appropriate ceremonies 100th anniversary of admission of state of Kansas into Union. SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.), Carlson (R Kan.) -- 6/28/60 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- H J Res 773 -- Designate 7-day period beginning third Monday in October each year Patriotic Education Week. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 6/28/60 -- Judiciary.
H J Res 775 -- Commemorate with appropriate ceremonies 100th anniversary of admission of state of Kansas into Union. REES (R Kan.) -- 6/30/60 -- Judiciary.
H J Res 776 -- Similar to H J Res 775. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 6/30/60.
H J Res 780 -- Designate fourth Sunday of September as Senior Citizens Day. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 7/2/60 -- Judiciary.
H Res 592 -- Extend felicitations of House of Representatives to people of Gardner, Mass. on 175th anniversary of their community. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 6/30/60 -- Judiciary.
H Res 597 -- Commemorate 200th anniversary of incorporation of the county of Cumberland, Maine. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 7/2/60 -- Judiciary.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

- S 3781 -- Further provision concerning ratification of proposed amendments to Constitution of the U.S. by conventions in states. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 6/29/60 -- Judiciary.
S 3782 -- Provide for equitable representation of people in legislatures of states in conformity with requirements of constitution of the U.S. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 6/29/60 -- Judiciary.
S J Res 215 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. to assure equitable representation of people in legislatures of states. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 6/29/60 -- Judiciary.
S Con Res 112 -- Re adjournment of Congress from July 2 to Aug. 8, 1960. JOHNSON (D Texas), Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 7/2/60 -- Agreed.

HOUSE

- HR 12877 -- Provide that Legislative Reference Service of Library of Congress shall conduct additional studies of foreign trade interests within the U.S. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 6/29/60 -- House Administration.
HR 12924 -- Better assure protection of citizens of the U.S. from mob violence and lynching. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/1/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 12925 -- Make unlawful the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/1/60 -- House Administration.
HR 12926 -- Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/1/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 12928 -- Require President to remain within District of Columbia during at least 3 days of each week while Congress is in session, and to remain within the U.S. during his term of office. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 7/1/60 -- Judiciary.

- HR 12936 -- Provide that military personnel stationed in a state, denied the right to vote in certain elections solely by reason of their military status, not be counted in determining such state's representation in House of Representatives. PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 7/1/60 -- Judiciary.
H J Res 772 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. providing that certain unsuccessful candidates for office of President be Members of Senate. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 6/27/60 -- Judiciary.
H Res 582 -- Authorize salaries and expenses of special and select committees, fiscal year 1960, to be paid from "Miscellaneous items," contingent fund of House. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 6/28/60 -- House Administration.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 3779 -- Make nationals, American and foreign, eligible for certain scholarships under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 6/29/60 -- Government Operations.
S 3795 -- Prescribe a Federal Code of Administrative Practice to govern administrative proceedings of departments and agencies of the U.S. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Wiley (R Wis.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 7/1/60 -- Judiciary.
S J Res 211 -- Establish a commission to study and report on organization of Federal Communications Commission and how electromagnetic spectrum is allocated in agencies and instrumentalities of Federal Government. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 6/27/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 12832 -- Authorize an additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 6/27/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 12931 -- Similar to HR 12772. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 7/1/60.
HR 12938 -- Enact Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1960. QUIGLEY (D Pa.) -- 7/1/60 -- Ways and Means.
HR 12952 -- Establish Commission on a Department of Science and Technology. BROOKS (D La.) -- 7/2/60 -- Government Operations.
H Res 593 -- Express sense of House re proposed disposal of land adjacent to Veterans' Administration hospital at Bernards Township, N.J. BARLING (D Nev.) -- 7/1/60 -- Government Operations.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

HOUSE

- HR 12871 -- Amend District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, as amended. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 6/29/60 -- District of Columbia.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

HOUSE

- HR 12923 -- Amend chapter 211, title 18, USC. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 7/1/60 -- Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 3762 -- Withdraw certain public lands 40 miles east of Fairbanks, Alaska, for use by Dept. of Army as a Nike range. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 6/27/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 3777 -- Re-state terms of grant covering Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge and Game Preserve to permit it to comply with current Louisiana law. LONG (D La.) -- 6/29/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
S 3783 -- Authorize emergency appropriation for prosecution of Barkley Dam project, Ky. COOPER (R Ky.), Morton (R Ky.) -- 6/29/60 -- Public Works.
S 3791 -- Amend section 205, title 23, USC to provide for system of forest development roads and trails needed for utilization and protection of lands administered by Forest Service. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/30/60 -- Public Works.
S 3794 -- Assist certain states bordering Mississippi River in construction of Great River Road. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 6/30/60 -- Public Works.
S 3801 -- Convey certain lands in Harris County, Texas to Texas. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 7/1/60 -- Government Operations.
S 3804 -- Designate reservoir formed by dam across Red Willow Creek in Nebraska, as Hugh Butler Lake. HRUSKA (R Neb.), Curtis (R Neb.), Aiken (R Vt.), Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 7/1/60 -- Public Works.
S 3809 -- Establish a National Wilderness Preservation System. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 7/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 3813 -- Provide an appropriation not exceeding \$175,000 to make a survey of a proposed national parkway from Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee to Mammoth Cave National Park in Kentucky, and Natchez Trace Parkway in Tennessee. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 7/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 3814 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to lease certain lands in Utah to Joseph A. Workman. MOSS (D Utah) -- 7/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 12823 -- Amend title 10, USC, re loans or gifts of condemned or obsolete material to certain organizations; establish an Armed Forces Museum. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 6/27/60 -- House Administration.
- HR 12824 -- Similar to HR 12798. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 6/27/60.
- HR 12827 -- Establish Wilbur Wright National Historic Site in Liberty, Henry County, Indiana. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 6/27/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 12829 -- Designate reservoir formed by Canyon Dam on Guadalupe River, Comal County, Texas as Ed Cape Reservoir. THORNBERRY (D Texas) -- 6/27/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 12830 -- Similar to HR 12829. YOUNG (D Texas) -- 6/27/60.
- HR 12848 -- Eliminate certain unpaid interest and penalty charges from repayment obligation of Pathfinder Irrigation District, Neb. and others. MCGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 6/28/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 12873 -- Establish portion of Hawaii National Park on island of Maui, in Hawaii, as Haleakala National Park. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 6/29/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 12876 -- Amend section 110 of River and Harbor Act of 1958 re Illinois and Mississippi Canal. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 6/29/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 12935 -- Retrocede to Utah concurrent jurisdiction over certain lands within state under jurisdiction of the U.S. DIXON (R Utah) -- 7/1/60 -- Armed Services.
- HR 12951 -- Establish National Wilderness Preservation System. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 7/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- H J Res -- Construct hotel and facilities in Mount Rainier National Park. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 6/28/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- H Con Res 708 -- Express sense of Congress re criteria under Buy American Act. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 7/2/60 -- Public Works.
- H Res 579 -- Express sense of House of Representatives re administration by Secretary of Commerce of federal-aid highway program. CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) -- 6/27/60 -- Public Works.
- H Res 580 -- Similar to H Res 579. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 6/28/60.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

HOUSE

- HR 12844 -- Safeguard employment benefits of custodial employees in postal field service by retention of such in Post Office Department. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 6/28/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 12845 -- Preserve benefits of custodial employees in postal field service by prohibiting transfer of such from Post Office Department. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 6/28/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 12850 -- Adjust compensation of employees in postal field service; establish a temporary Commission on Federal Civilian Employees Compensation Policy. REES (R Kan.) -- 6/28/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 12855 -- Amend section 202 of Classification Act of 1949 as amended, re compensation of ship pilots employed by Panama Canal Company. MORRISON (D La.) -- 6/28/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 12859 -- Authorize administrative adjustment from time to time, of compensation of postal field service and classified employees on basis of living costs. WHARTON (R N.Y.) -- 6/28/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 12897 -- Prohibit transfer to General Services Administration of custodial employees in postal field service. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 6/30/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 12900 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize retirement of employees after 30 years of service without reduction in annuity. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 6/30/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 12903 -- Similar to HR 12850. SHORT (R N.D.) -- 6/30/60.
- HR 12929 -- Similar to HR 12850. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 7/1/60.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 3769 -- Amend certain provisions of Securities Act of 1933, as amended. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 6/28/60 -- Calendar.
- S 3770 -- Amend certain provisions of Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 6/28/60 -- Calendar.
- S 3771 -- Amend certain provisions of Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 6/28/60 -- Calendar.
- S 3772 -- Amend certain provisions of Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 6/28/60 -- Calendar.
- S 3773 -- Amend certain provisions of Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 6/28/60 -- Calendar.
- S 3785 -- Amend Small Business Investment Act of 1958. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Long (D La.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Morse (D Ore.), Bible (D Nev.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Engle (D Calif.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Williams (D N.J.), Moss (D Utah) -- 6/30/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 3796 -- Authorize Federal Mutual Savings Banks. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Bush (R Conn.) (by request) -- 7/1/60 -- Banking and Currency.

- S 3803 -- Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and Social Security Act to provide assistance to communities, industries, business enterprises, and individuals to facilitate adjustments made necessary by the trade policy of the U.S. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), McCarthy (D Minn.) -- 7/1/60 -- Finance.
- S J Res 216 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to construct a modern stern ramp trawler for research and authorize appropriation of funds. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/30/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S Con Res 113 -- Express sense of Congress in favor of granting relief to domestic carpet industry. THURMOND (D S.C.) -- 7/2/60 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 12831 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to require drug advertisements contain certain information. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 6/27/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 12851 -- Amend section 1263, title 18, USC to require interstate shipments of intoxicating liquors be accompanied by bill of lading or other document showing certain information in lieu of requiring such to be marked on package. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 6/28/60 -- Judiciary.
- HR 12854 -- Promote redevelopment of economically depressed areas by establishing a government corporation which will provide a secondary market for industrial mortgages in those areas. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 6/28/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 12856 -- Amend Federal Alcohol Administration Act to require imported wines meet same standards as domestic wines re size and fill of container. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 6/ 8/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12878 -- Amend section 7 of Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 6/29/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12894 -- Amend section 601(a) and section 901 of Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to issue rules and regulations for elimination or minimization of aircraft noise nuisance and hazards to persons or property on the ground; provide penalties for violation. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 6/30/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 12898 -- Construct, maintain, and operate an interoceanic canal over Nicaraguan territory. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 6/30/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 12902 -- Promote economic stabilization by requiring disclosure of finance charges in extensions of credit. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 6/30/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 12913 -- Authorize federal mutual savings banks. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 7/1/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 12914 -- Similar to HR 12913. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 7/1/60.
- HR 12915 -- Similar to HR 12913. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 7/1/60.
- HR 12916 -- Similar to HR 12913. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/1/60.
- HR 12917 -- Similar to HR 12913. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 7/1/60.
- HR 12918 -- Similar to HR 12913. RAINS (D Ala.) (by request) -- 7/1/60.
- HR 12919 -- Similar to HR 12913. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 7/1/60.
- HR 12922 -- Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and Social Security Act to assist communities, industries, business enterprises, and individuals to facilitate adjustments made necessary by the trade policy of the U.S. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 7/1/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12934 -- Prohibit importation into the U.S. of commercial sponges less than 5 inches in diameter. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 7/1/60 -- Ways and Means.
- H Con Res 710 -- Re operation of the Panama Line. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 7/2/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 3756 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a deduction by life insurance companies in determining gain or loss from operations of an amount equal to 2 percent of premiums from individual accident and health insurance contracts. KERR (D Okla.) -- 6/27/60 -- Finance.
- S 3765 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 6/28/60 -- Finance.
- S 3786 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code dealing with small business investment companies. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Long (D La.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Morse (D Ore.), Bible (D Nev.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Engle (D Calif.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Williams (D N.J.), Moss (D Utah) -- 6/30/60 -- Finance.
- S 3806 -- Increase public revenues. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 7/1/60 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 12857 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to change rate of manufacturers excise tax on mechanical lighters for cigarettes, cigars and pipes. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 6/28/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12858 -- Similar to HR 12857. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 6/28/60.

- HR 12874 -- Provide camper coaches, slide-in cabins, and other articles related in use to house trailers not be subject to manufacturers excise tax on motor vehicles. KASEM (D Calif.) -- 6/29/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12875 -- Re credit against estate tax for amount of gift tax paid on a gift of property which is included in gross estate of a decedent. MASON (R Ill.) -- 6/29/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12879 -- Provide income tax on individuals not exceed 52 percent of taxable income for taxable year. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 6/29/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12901 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that cost of all medicine and drugs, rather than only excess over 1 percent of adjusted gross income may be included in computing medical expense deduction where taxpayer or spouse is 65 or over. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 6/30/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12921 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow deduction of expenses for visiting grave of a deceased serviceman. BARR (D Ind.) -- 7/1/60 -- Ways and Means.

- HR 12927 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for expenses incurred by a taxpayer in making repairs and improvements to his residence; allow owner of rental housing to amortize at an accelerated rate the cost of rehabilitating or restoring such housing. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/1/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12937 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re transportation excise tax in sightseeing. HARRISON (D Va.) -- 7/1/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12956 -- Increase from \$600 to \$800 personal income tax exemptions (including for a spouse, or dependent, and additional exemptions for old age and blindness). HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/2/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12958 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re review in U.S. district courts of alleged deficiencies without taxpayer required to pay tax before filing suit. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 7/2/60 -- Ways and Means.
- H Con Res 707 -- Express sense of Congress that the U.S. not grant further tariff reductions in forthcoming tariff negotiations under provisions of Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958. LEVERING (D Ohio) -- 7/1/60 -- Ways and Means.

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 86-585

- HR 10695 -- Provide for rotation in overseas assignments of certain civilian employees of the Defense Department. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 2/25/60 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 2, 1960. House passed April 6, 1960. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 21, 1960. Senate passed, June 24, 1960. President signed July 5, 1960.

Public Law 86-586

- HR 9921 -- Validate certain payments of additional pay for sea duty made to members and former members of U.S. Coast Guard. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/26/50 -- House Judiciary reported March 3, 1960. House passed March 21, 1960. Senate Judiciary reported May 25, 1960. Senate passed June 23, 1960. President signed July 5, 1960.

Public Law 86-587

- S 3485 (HR 12273) -- Provide travel expenses for persons selected for certain positions in U.S. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 5/5/60 -- Senate Government Operations Committee reported June 15, 1960. Senate passed June 18, 1960. (House Government Operations reported HR 12273 June 15, 1960.) House passed June 24, 1960. President signed July 5, 1960.

Public Law 86-588

- HR 11646 -- Authorize collection and publication of statistics on grade and staple length of cotton. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 4/7/60 -- House Agriculture reported June 1, 1960. House passed June 6, 1960. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 16, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 18, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 27, 1960. President signed July 5, 1960.

Public Law 86-589

- HR 12265 (S 3746) -- Authorize certain persons to perform notarial duties for persons connected with U.S. armed forces outside the U.S. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 5/17/60 -- House Armed Services reported June 9, 1960. House passed June 24, 1960. (Senate Armed Services reported S 3746 June 24, 1960.) Senate passed June 28, 1960. President signed July 5, 1960.

Public Law 86-590

- HR 10108 -- Reimburse certain VA beneficiaries for ferry fares and other tolls. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 2/2/60 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported April 21, 1960. House passed May 2, 1960. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 20, 1960. Senate passed June 24, 1960. President signed July 5, 1960.

Public Law 86-591

- HR 9541 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act re funds for testing. DAWSON (D Ill.) -- 1/12/60 -- House Government Operations reported May 18, 1960. House passed June 6, 1960. Senate Government Operations reported June 23, 1960. Senate passed June 28, 1960. President signed July 5, 1960.

Public Law 86-592

- HR 12311 (S J Res 217) -- Extend Sugar Act of 1958 for one year. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 5/19/60 -- House Agriculture reported June 6, 1960. House passed June 30, 1960. (Senate Finance reported S J Res 217 July 1, 1960.) Senate passed, amended, July 3, 1960. House and Senate agreed to conference report July 3, 1960. President signed July 6, 1960.

Public Law 86-593

- HR 3291 -- Make certain changes in designation of medals and decorations. DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 1/26/59 -- House Armed Services reported Feb. 25, 1960. House passed March 16, 1960. Senate Armed Services reported June 24, 1960. Senate passed June 28, 1960. President signed July 6, 1960.

Public Law 86-594

- HR 4251 -- Remove four-year limitation on deduction of exploration expenditures. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 2/9/59 -- House Ways and Means reported Aug. 26, 1959. House passed Sept. 9, 1959. Senate Finance reported Feb. 24, 1960. Senate passed June 23, 1960. President signed July 6, 1960.

Public Law 86-595

- HR 6108 -- Establish Arkansas Post National Park, Ark. NORRELL (D Ark.) -- 3/26/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 24, 1959. House passed Aug. 31, 1959. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 27, 1960. Senate passed June 28, 1960. President signed July 6, 1960.

Public Law 86-596

- HR 9142 -- Re payment for certain lands. SISK (D Calif.) -- 9/8/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 29, 1960. House passed April 4, 1960. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 21, 1960. Senate passed June 28, 1960. President signed July 6, 1960.

Public Law 86-597

- HR 11787 -- Make permanent authority for flight instruction for members of ROTC. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 4/18/60 -- House Armed Services reported May 18, 1960. House passed June 6, 1960. Senate Armed Services reported June 23, 1960. Senate passed June 28, 1960. President signed July 7, 1960.

Public Law 86-598

- HR 7966 -- Provide needed services of optometrists to veterans having service-connected eye conditions. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 6/24/59 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported March 2, 1960. House passed March 21, 1960. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 21, 1960. Senate passed June 24, 1960. President signed July 7, 1960.

Public Law 86-599

- HR 3375 -- Provide for research and development in the coal industry. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/26/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 4, 1960. House passed Feb. 15, 1960. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 31, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 27, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 29, 1960. President signed July 7, 1960.

Public Law 86-600

- HR 3923 -- Provide for presentation of medals and decorations to members of the U.S. Antarctica expedition. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/2/59 -- House Armed Services reported Aug. 4, 1959. House passed Aug. 17, 1959. Senate passed June 28, 1960. President signed July 7, 1960.

Public Law 86-601

- HR 11998 -- Make appropriations for Defense Department for fiscal 1961. MAHON (D Texas) -- 4/29/60 -- House Appropriations reported April 29, 1960. House passed May 5, 1960. Senate Appropriations reported June 10, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 16, 1960. House and Senate agreed to Conference report June 30, 1960. President signed July 7, 1960.

Public Law 86-602

- HR 5888 -- Provide for the exchange of certain lands with Massachusetts. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 3/20/59 -- House Armed Services reported July 15, 1959. House passed Aug. 3, 1959. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 23, 1959. Senate passed, amended, March 28, 1960. Senate agreed to conference report June 23, 1960. House agreed to conference report June 24, 1960. President signed July 7, 1960.

Public Law 86-603

- HR 8212 -- Re procedure for ordering reserve members of the Armed Services to active duty for physical examinations. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 7/14/59 -- House Armed Services reported May 18, 1960. House passed June 6, 1960. Senate Armed Services reported June 23, 1960. Senate passed June 28, 1960. President signed July 7, 1960.

Public Law 86-604

- HR 8241 -- Amend Civil Service Act re employment of former Members of Congress. WALLHAUSER (R N.J.) -- 7/15/59 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 11, 1959. House passed Aug. 15, 1959. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported April 25, 1960. Senate passed, amended, May 5, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 22, 1960. President signed July 7, 1960.

Public Law 86-605

HR 12263 -- Authorize conclusion of U.S.-Mexican water treaty. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 5/17/60 -- House Foreign Affairs reported May 25, 1960. House passed June 9, 1960. Senate Foreign Relations reported June 23, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 24, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 24, 1960. President signed July 7, 1960.

Public Law 86-606

HR 11748 -- Continue until June 30, 1961 suspension of duties on scrap metals. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 4/13/60 -- House Ways and Means reported May 2, 1960. House passed May 19, 1960. Senate Finance reported May 27, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 2, 1960. Senate agreed to conference report July 1, 1960. House agreed to conference report July 2, 1960. President signed July 7, 1960.

Public Law 86-607

HR 10644 -- Remove certain limitations on construction differential subsidies under Merchant Marine Act. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 2/25/60 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 1, 1960. House passed June 6, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 7, 1960. Senate agreed to conference report June 23, 1960. House agreed to conference report June 24, 1960. President signed July 7, 1960.

Public Law 86-608

HR 11522 -- Permit certain real property of U.S. to be conveyed to states and political subdivisions thereof. JONES (D Ala.) -- 4/4/60 -- House Public Works reported May 25, 1960. House passed June 6, 1960. Senate Public Works reported June 24, 1960. Senate passed June 28, 1960. President signed July 7, 1960.

Public Law 86-609

S 1886 -- Amend Communications Act re community antenna television systems and certain rebroadcasting activities. MOSS (D Utah) and Murray (D Mont.) -- 5/7/59 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Sept. 4, 1959. Senate passed Sept. 9, 1959. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 16, 1960. House passed, amended, June 24, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 28, 1960. President signed July 7, 1960.

Public Law 86-610

S J Res 41 -- Establish the National Advisory Council for International Medical Research within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. HILL (D Ala.) and others -- 2/2/59 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported May 11, 1959. Senate passed May 20, 1959. House passed, amended, June 24, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendment June 30, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-611

S 747 -- Provide for conveyance of certain federal lands to Ill. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 1/28/59 -- Senate Government Operations reported July 23, 1959. Senate passed Aug. 12, 1959. House Armed Services reported May 18, 1960. House passed, amended, June 6, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 29, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-612

S 1502 -- Provide for annuity adjustments under Foreign Service retirement and disability system. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 3/23/59 -- Senate Foreign Relations reported Aug. 31, 1959. Senate passed Sept. 9, 1959. House Foreign Affairs reported May 18, 1960. House passed, amended, June 24, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 29, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-613

S 1283 -- Regulate in interstate commerce the sale and distribution of hazardous substances intended for household use. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) and Bush (R Conn.) -- 3/5/59 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 10, 1960. Senate passed March 28, 1960. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 14, 1960. House passed, amended, June 24, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 28, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-614

H J Res 627 -- Authorize appropriations for U.S. participation in the International Bureau for Protection of Industrial Property. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 2/25/60 -- House Foreign Affairs reported May 19, 1960. House passed June 6, 1960. Senate Foreign Relations reported June 23, 1960. Senate passed June 28, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-615

S 1509 -- Provide "grandfather" rights for certain motor carriers and freight forwarders operating between Alaska and other states. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/23/59 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 16, 1959. Senate passed July 6, 1959. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 17, 1960. House passed, amended, June 24, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 30, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-616

S 1795 -- Re promotion and involuntary retirement of certain military officers. RUSSELL (D Ga.) and Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- 4/25/59 -- Senate Armed Services reported July 23, 1959. Senate passed July 27, 1959. House Armed Services reported March 17, 1960. House passed, amended, March 30, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 27, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-617

S 3179 (HR 11123) -- Authorize appropriations for construction of Gorgas Memorial Laboratory. HILL (D Ala.) -- 3/11/60 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported May 23, 1960. Senate passed May 26, 1960. (House Foreign Affairs reported HR 11123 May 24, 1960.) House passed June 28, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-618

S 2197 (HR 7624) -- Authorize use of certain color additives in foods, drugs and cosmetics. HILL (D Ala.) and Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- 6/17/59 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 21, 1959. Senate passed Aug. 24, 1959. (House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported HR 7624 June 7, 1960. House passed, amended, June 25, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 30, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.)

Public Law 86-619

S 1965 -- Establish certain provisions re removal and terms of office of members of certain regulatory agencies. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/15/59 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 2, 1959. Senate passed July 29, 1959. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 17, 1960. House passed, amended, June 24, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 30, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-620

S 3545 -- Re leasing of certain lands in Alaska. GRUENING (D Alaska) and Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 5/13/60 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 27, 1960. Senate passed June 10, 1960. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 13, 1960. House passed, amended, June 24, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 30, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-621

HR 4346 -- Limit use of false financial statements as a bar to discharge in bankruptcy. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/11/59 -- House Judiciary reported Sept. 1, 1959. House passed Sept. 7, 1959. Senate Judiciary reported June 24, 1960. Senate passed June 28, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-622

S 2857 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for refunds of contribution of annuitants whose length of service exceeded amount necessary to provide maximum annuity allowable. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 1/19/60 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 2, 1960. Senate passed May 6, 1960. House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 17, 1960. House passed, amended, June 25, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 30, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-623

HR 6179 -- Grant title of certain federal lands to Crawford, Neb. MCGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 4/8/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 30, 1959. House passed Aug. 17, 1959. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 22, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 29, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-624

HR 11602 -- Amend certain U.S. laws re admission of Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 4/6/60 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 2, 1960. House passed May 16, 1960. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 24, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 29, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-625

HR 10596 -- Change method of federal payment to state homes for disabled servicemen. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 2/23/60 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported April 21, 1960. House passed May 2, 1960. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 10, 1960. Senate passed June 29, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-626

HR 11776 -- Make appropriations for Independent Offices for fiscal 1961. THOMAS (D Texas) -- 4/14/60 -- House Appropriations reported April 14, 1960. House passed April 20, 1960. Senate Appropriations reported June 17, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 22, 1960. House and Senate agreed to conference report July 1, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-627

HR 4049 -- Authorize free or reduced-rate air transportation for certain additional persons. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 2/4/59 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 9, 1959. House passed July 8, 1959. Senate Finance reported April 19, 1960. Senate passed, amended, May 6, 1960. House and Senate agreed to conference report June 29, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-628

HR 12232 -- Make appropriations for legislative branch for fiscal 1961. NORRELL (D Ark.) -- 5/13/60 -- House Appropriations reported May 13, 1960. House passed May 19, 1960. Senate Appropriations reported June 16, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 20, 1960. House and Senate agreed to conference report July 1, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-629

HR 1157 -- Provide for promotion of economic and social development in Ryukyu Islands. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/7/59 -- House Armed Services reported April 14, 1960. House passed May 23, 1960. Senate Armed Services reported June 24, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 29, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-630

HR 12231 -- Make appropriations for military construction for fiscal 1961. SHEPPARD (D Calif.) -- 5/13/60 -- House Appropriations reported May 13, 1960. House passed June 9, 1960. Senate Appropriations reported June 24, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 27, 1960. House and Senate agreed to conference report July 1, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-631

HR 7726 -- Amend Bankruptcy Act re transmission of petitions, notices and orders. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/15/59 -- House Judiciary reported June 1, 1960. House passed June 6, 1960. Senate Judiciary reported June 24, 1960. Senate passed June 28, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-632

HR 5040 -- Amend reemployment provisions of Universal Military Training and Service Act. ARENDS (R Ill.) -- 2/26/59 -- House Armed Services reported Feb. 11, 1960. House passed March 7, 1960. Senate Armed Services reported June 23, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 29, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-633

HR 12200 -- Authorize reduction in enlisted grade upon approval of certain court-martial sentences. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 5/12/60 -- House Armed Services reported May 18, 1960. House passed June 6, 1960. Senate Armed Services reported June 24, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 29, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-634

HR 4386 -- Make unlawful certain trespasses and removal of certain boundary markers on Indian reservations. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/11/59 -- House Judiciary reported July 1, 1959. House passed July 20, 1960. Senate Judiciary reported June 24, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 30, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-635

HR 10500 -- Amend Career Compensation Act re incentive pay for certain submarine service. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/17/60 -- House Armed Services reported May 2, 1960. House passed May 16, 1960. Senate Armed Services reported May 24, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 29, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-636

HR 8295 -- Authorize transfer to Navajo Tribe certain irrigation projects on Navajo Reservation. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 7/20/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 12, 1960. House passed April 19, 1960. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 24, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 24, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 29, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-637

HR 12570 (S 3747) -- Impose certain limitations on transportation of household effects under the Career Compensation Act. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 6/8/60 -- House Armed Services reported June 9, 1960. House passed June 24, 1960. (Senate Armed Services reported S 3747 June 24, 1960.) Senate passed June 28, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-638

HR 10068 -- Authorize travel and transportation allowances for certain members of the armed services. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/1/60 -- House Armed Services reported April 13, 1960. House passed April 19, 1960. Senate Armed Services reported June 24, 1960. Senate passed June 28, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-639

HR 7965 -- Authorize outpatient treatment incident to authorized hospital care for certain veterans. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 6/24/59 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported April 21, 1960. House passed June 6, 1960. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 22, 1960. Senate passed June 28, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-640

HR 5098 -- Provide for application and disposition of net revenues from power development on Grand Valley Federal reclamation project, Colo. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 3/2/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 10, 1960. House passed May 12, 1960. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 24, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 29, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-641

HR 9702 -- Authorize certain payments of deceased members' final accounts without GAO settlement. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/18/60 -- House Armed Services reported May 17, 1960. House passed June 6, 1960. Senate Armed Services reported June 23, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 29, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-642

HR 11389 -- Make appropriations for Executive Offices of the President. ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 3/25/60 -- House Appropriations reported March 25, 1960. House passed March 28, 1960. Senate Appropriations reported June 17, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 22, 1960. House agreed to conference report June 30, 1960. Senate agreed to conference report July 1, 1960. President signed July 12, 1960.

Public Law 86-643

HR 808 -- Authorize dollar evaluation of certain financial assistance loans expressed in foreign currencies. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 1/7/59 -- House Foreign Affairs reported June 14, 1960. House passed June 24, 1960. Senate Foreign Relations reported June 29, 1960. Senate passed July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-644

HR 4595 -- Make uniform provisions re special postage rates for educational, cultural and library materials. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 1/17/59 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported March 24, 1959. House passed April 8, 1959. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 1, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 18, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-645

HR 7634 -- Authorize construction of certain works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control. DAVIS (D Tenn.) -- 6/9/59 -- House Public Works reported June 12, 1959. House passed July 16, 1959. Senate Public Works reported June 6, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 17, 1960. House and Senate agreed to conference report July 1, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-646

S 3319 -- Authorize GSA to release recapture provisions in conveyance of certain real property to Little Rock, Ark. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 4/4/60 -- Senate Government Operations reported June 14, 1960. Senate passed June 22, 1960. House passed July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-647

H J Res 672 -- Authorize proclamation re 1960 Pacific Festival. SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 4/4/60 -- House Foreign Affairs reported May 19, 1960. House passed June 6, 1960. Senate Foreign Relations reported June 29, 1960. Senate passed July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-648

H J Res 397 -- Enable U.S. to participate in resettlement of certain refugees. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 5/21/59 -- House Judiciary reported March 29, 1960. House passed April 4, 1960. Senate Judiciary reported June 22, 1960. Senate passed, amended, July 1, 1960. House and Senate agreed to conference report July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-649

HR 7004 -- Facilitate administration of public lands. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 5/7/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 8, 1960. House passed Feb. 15, 1960. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 28, 1960. Senate passed, amended, July 1, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-650

H J Res 605 -- Provide for preparation of 175th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 2/9/60 -- House Judiciary reported March 10, 1960. House passed March 21, 1960. Senate Judiciary reported June 30, 1960. Senate passed July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-651

HR 12740 -- Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1961. THOMAS (D Texas) -- 6/20/60 -- House Appropriations reported June 20, 1960. House passed June 23, 1960. Senate passed, amended, July 1, 1960. Senate and House agreed on amendments July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-652

HR 5055 -- Remove restrictions on use of certain real property heretofore conveyed to St. Augustine, Fla. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 2/26/59 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 15, 1960. House passed March 21, 1960. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 20, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-653

S 1315 -- Incorporate Blue Star Mothers of America. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 3/9/59 -- Senate Judiciary reported April 21, 1959. Senate passed April 29, 1959. House District of Columbia reported March 3, 1960. House passed, amended, March 15, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments July 1, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-654

S 3616 -- Re negligence cases in D.C. FREAR (D Del.) -- 6/1/60 -- Senate District of Columbia reported June 30, 1960. Senate passed July 2, 1960. House passed July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-655

S 2674 (HR 10831) -- Authorize acquisition of certain lands for addition to Harpers Ferry National Monument. RANDOLPH (D W.Va.) and Byrd (D W.Va.) -- 9/10/59 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 1, 1960. Senate passed April 11, 1960. (House Interior and Insular Affairs reported HR 10831 June 27, 1960.) House passed July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-656

S 2969 -- Authorize posthumous award of appropriate medals to certain persons. BRIDGES (RN, H.) and Symington (D Mo.) -- 2/2/60 -- Senate Armed Services reported April 28, 1960. Senate passed May 5, 1960. House Armed Services reported June 9, 1960. House passed, amended, June 21, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-657

HR 10495 -- Authorize appropriations for fiscal 1962 and 1963 for construction of certain highways. FALLON (D Md.) -- 2/17/60 -- House Public Works reported April 21, 1960. House passed May 12, 1960. Senate Public Works reported June 24, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 29, 1960. House and Senate agreed to conference report July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-658

S 3450 (HR 10876) -- Increase authorized appropriation for resident teaching grants to land grant institutions. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 4/29/60 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 16, 1960. Senate passed June 24, 1960. (House Agriculture reported HR 10876 June 14, 1960.) House passed July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-659

S 3247 -- Allow payment for lands covered by an Act of 1959 (73 Stat 473) to be made on deferred basis. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) -- 3/21/60 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 29, 1960. Senate passed July 2, 1960. House passed July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-660

HR 5436 -- Provide registrar in Commerce Department to record persons refused motor vehicle licenses or whose licenses have been revoked. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 3/9/59 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 8, 1960. House passed June 24, 1960. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 1, 1960. Senate passed July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-661

HR 7593 -- Authorize Civil Aeronautics Board to include in certificates of public convenience and necessity limitations on the type and extent of service authorized. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 6/5/59 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 15, 1960. House passed June 24, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 27, 1960. Senate agreed to conference report July 1, 1960. House agreed to conference report July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-662

HR 6556 -- Amend Bankruptcy Act to clarify time for review of orders of referees. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/23/59 -- House Judiciary reported June 26, 1959. House passed July 6, 1959. Senate Judiciary reported June 24, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-663

HR 7211 -- Provide additional disability compensation for certain seriously disabled veterans. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 5/18/59 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported July 28, 1959. House passed June 6, 1960. Senate Finance reported June 27, 1960. Senate passed July 1, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-664

HR 10997 -- Grant to Guam government certain filled and submerged lands and tidelands. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 3/9/60 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 20, 1960. House passed May 2, 1960. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29, 1960. Senate passed July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-665

HR 7903 -- Extend veterans' guaranteed and direct loan program for two years. AYRES (R Ohio) -- 6/23/59 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported July 28, 1959. House passed June 29, 1960. Senate passed June 30, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-666

HR 3900 -- Permit use of foreign-built hydrofoil vessels in coastwise trade of Puerto Rico. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. P.R.) -- 2/2/59 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 14, 1960. House passed June 24, 1960. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 30, 1960. Senate passed July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-667

HR 8229 -- Provide an exemption from income tax for supplemental unemployment benefit trusts. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 7/15/59 -- House Ways and Means reported Sept. 3, 1959. House passed Sept. 9, 1959. Senate Finance reported June 6, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 23, 1960. Senate agreed to conference report July 1, 1960. House agreed to conference report July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-668

HR 12584 -- Amend D.C. Uniform Narcotic Drug Act re sale of dihydrocodeinone. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 6/9/60 -- House District of Columbia reported June 11, 1960. House passed June 13, 1960. Senate District of Columbia reported June 30, 1960. Senate passed July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-669

HR 11135 (S 3193) -- Aid in development of a unified and integrated transportation system for the National Capitol region. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 3/14/60 -- House District of Columbia reported June 23, 1960. House passed June 27, 1960. (Senate District of Columbia reported S 3193 June 21, 1960.) Senate passed, amended, June 27, 1960. House and Senate agreed to conference report July 1, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-670

HR 9786 -- Permit Indian War and Spanish-American War veterans to elect to receive pensions at rates applicable to veterans of World War I. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/20/60 -- House Veterans Affairs reported April 21, 1960. House passed June 6, 1960. Senate Finance reported June 27, 1960. Senate passed July 1, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-671

HR 12465 -- Provide for simpler method of determining assessments under Federal Deposit Insurance Act. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 6/1/60 -- House Banking and Currency reported June 14, 1960. House passed June 28, 1960. Senate Banking and Currency reported June 30, 1960. Senate passed July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-672

HR 10511 -- Grant additional benefit to persons receiving cash relief under Panama Canal Cash Relief Act of 1937. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 2/17/60 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 9, 1960. House passed June 24, 1960. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 30, 1960. Senate passed July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-673

HR 7379 -- Re detention of mail for temporary periods in public interest. GRANAHAH (D Pa.) -- 5/26/59 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 19, 1959. House passed Sept. 1, 1959. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 30, 1960. Senate passed, amended, July 1, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-674

HR 11931 -- Re time within which a caveat to a will must be filed in D.C. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 4/27/60 -- House District of Columbia reported June 11, 1960. House passed June 16, 1960. Senate District of Columbia reported June 30, 1960. Senate passed July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-675

HR 10952 -- Authorize National Society Daughters of American Colonists to use certain real property in D.C. as national headquarters. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 3/7/60 -- House District of Columbia reported June 7, 1960. House passed June 13, 1960. Senate District of Columbia reported July 1, 1960. Senate passed July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-676

HR 11516 -- Create a judicial officer for Post Office Department. GRANAHAH (D Pa.) -- 4/4/60 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 12, 1960. House passed April 19, 1960. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 1, 1960. Senate passed July 2, 1960. President signed July 14, 1960.

Capitol Briefs

FEDERAL HIGHWAY PROGRAM

The General Accounting Office Aug. 3 submitted to Congress a report on an investigation of the federal highway construction program. Assistant Comptroller General Frank H. Weitzel, in a letter accompanying the report, said many practices to which GAO had objected

occurred early in the program and the "comments" of the Bureau of Public Roads "indicate that corrective actions have been effected on most of the matters disclosed by our review." The report, covering activities before August 1958, criticized excessive cost of acquisition of rights of way in Arkansas and Louisiana; leniency in enforcement of contracts in Louisiana and Oklahoma and methods formerly used by land appraisers in Louisiana. The report made no mention of state and Congressional investigations of irregularities in a project at Skelly Bypass, near Tulsa, Okla. (Weekly Report p. 1008)

CONTROLS PLACED ON SENATE AND HOUSE TRAVEL FUNDS

Congress before it recessed July 3 tightened its regulations governing the accounting of Government funds used for domestic and overseas travel by Members of Congress and committee staff members, reforms which long had been sought by various Senators and Representatives. Spearheading the drive was Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.), a long-time proponent of stricter accounting procedures, but June 1 copyrighted articles in *Knight Newspapers* and *Life* magazine played a large part in the Members' eventual decision to accept the reforms.

The proposal by Williams which largely accomplished the reforms was an amendment to the legislative appropriation bill for fiscal 1961 (HR 12232). As agreed to by the Senate June 20 and later accepted by the House, it required a complete and itemized public accounting of all expenditures, either appropriated dollars or foreign currencies, by any Member of Congress, all congressional committees, including joint committees, delegations to interparliamentary conferences, and Congressional employees, traveling either abroad or within the United States. The House June 27, when it accepted the Williams amendment, reversed previous stands and, in addition, added provisions of its own restricting further the domestic travel of Members of Congress at Government expense.

In the years since the Mutual Security Act first authorized the use of counterpart funds by Members of Congress and committee staff members who were carrying out official duties overseas, efforts had been made, notably in the Senate, to require full publicizing of how the funds were spent. The efforts met with little success until the June 1960 appearance of the newspaper articles disclosing alleged misuse of contingent funds for travel by some House committee Members.

Following is a review of the newspaper articles which helped bring about the reforms, earlier amendments to the Mutual Security Act concerning Congressional use of foreign currencies, 1960 Congressional action on the Williams amendment and on per diem allowances, and enactment of a bill designed to reduce steamship "junkets".

Newspaper Reports

Washington reporters Don Oberdorfer and Walter Pincus in the copyrighted June 1 articles said numerous expense account bills of House Members had been altered or amended in recent years and records of the House disbursing officer showed that "Congressmen spent tax dollars on trips to resort areas, on night clubbing and tipping aboard luxury liners." Among other details the articles cited numerous bills run up at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel in Honolulu (one Congressman and his wife stayed there 24 days) and listed travel expenses within his District claimed by Chairman Omar Burleson (D Texas) of the Committee on House Administration, which must approve all House committee contingent fund expenses before they can be paid from the U.S. Treasury. (For details, see Weekly Report p. 962)

In subsequent articles examples of the misuse of counterpart funds were cited which in one case ran as high as \$1,358 for a single Congressman who later was unable to account for the expenditure. Other disclosures included: Unexplained expenditures by Congressional delegations to international meetings such as the NATO Parliamentary Conference; numerous trips to a Member's home area to speak on behalf of NATO; the inaccessibility of House records containing reports on domestic contingent fund expenditures (a fund Congress provides for itself for various unpredictable expenses); and free or cut-rate travel aboard government-subsidized steamship lines by Members or their wives. The conclusion generally drawn from the articles was that there was little supervision, by committee chairmen and by the House Administration Committee, of Members' expense vouchers.

Mutual Security Amendments

The Mutual Security Act, which sets down the regulations for the administration of the U.S. foreign aid program and authorizes the funds to carry it out, was the vehicle for the reform measures proposed by Sen. Williams. Much of the funds used for overseas travel by Members of Congress have derived from the operation of this program. Members of Congress spent over \$400,000 in counterpart funds for 1959 travel. (Weekly Report p. 1017)

The funds are collected in this manner: Nations receiving certain types of aid are required to deposit an equivalent amount of their own currency in local accounts. Ninety percent of the deposited money, called counterpart funds, is reserved for the use of the depositing nation and the remaining 10 percent for the U.S. Travel money for Members of Congress and committee staff members is drawn from this 10 percent.

The mutual security law required that committees using the foreign currencies report on the total amount spent to either the House Administration Committee or the Senate Appropriations Committee, whichever was appropriate.

In 1958 the Act was amended (PL 85-477) to require that consolidated reports show total itemized expenditures of each committee and subcommittee and that they be published annually in the Congressional Record. (1958 Almanac p. 183)

Because of House opposition, the 1958 amendment fell short of requiring a published report of spending by individuals. What it did require was the publication of reports which showed how much of the counterpart funds were spent by members of each committee as a whole and for what general purposes.

1960 Action

Early in the second session of the 86th Congress, Sen. Williams set a goal of tightening these reporting procedures for overseas travel expenses. The Senate in recent years had published, although it was not required

to do so, the annual report of the Secretary of the Senate, which among other things itemized the expenditures of Government funds used for domestic travel. The House, however, had declined to publish a similar report made by the Clerk of the House.

When the Senate April 27 began debate on the Mutual Security Act of 1960, Williams offered an amendment requiring the publication of itemized individual statements on dollar as well as counterpart funds spent on overseas travel. Significantly, the spending reports were not limited to those funds acquired through the foreign aid program.

The Senate adopted the amendment on a 68-0 roll-call vote, but when the bill went to conference May 2 the amendment was opposed by the House conferees.

They argued that the Senate should not tell the House how to handle its own affairs. A watered-down provision was agreed upon by both houses that dropped the requirement for published individual reports. Only the provision requiring a consolidated committee report on dollar expenditures overseas was retained in the bill as it became law (PL 86-472). (Weekly Report p. 827)

Williams again offered his amendment June 20, this time to HR 12232, the legislative appropriation bill for fiscal 1961. It was an expanded version that required the printing of the reports of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House which show itemized expenditures of contingent funds for domestic travel; amended the Mutual Security Act to require individual reports on both dollar and counterpart expenditures by Members or staff

Summary of Regulations on Congressmen's Travel Expenses

Summarized below are House and Senate regulations on travel expenses of their Members, with the changes voted in 1960.

Travel by Representatives

DOMESTIC TRAVEL: Before 1960 -- Representatives and House employees traveling on committee business could receive either a flat \$12 per diem plus transportation costs or be reimbursed for actual expenses after showing itemized receipts. Vouchers were submitted to committee chairmen and sent by them for approval to the House Administration Committee, which forwarded them to the Sergeant-at-Arms for payment from the contingency fund. Representatives, in addition, were paid for one round-trip between their home District and Washington, D.C., during each session. Expense reports were not published.

1960 Changes -- The House Administration Committee July 1 put into effect these regulations: Representatives and House employees were limited to the \$12 per diem allowance plus transportation costs unless they sought permission from their committee chairman and the chairman of the House Administration Committee to exceed the limit. If they received such permission they could be paid up to \$25 per day, plus transportation costs.

Publication of the annual report of the Clerk of the House, containing details on individual expenditures for domestic travel, was required.

Travel by Members of Congress at Government expense between their home Districts or states and Washington was limited to the annual authorized round trips, attendance at deceased Members' funerals and official trips to Washington when Congress was not in session. (Legislative Appropriations Act -- PL 86-628)

OVERSEAS TRAVEL: Before 1960 -- The amount of counterpart funds spent by Committee members and employees was consolidated into one report by each committee chairman and published annually in the Congressional Record, as required by the 1958 Mutual Security Act.

1960 Changes -- Spending of both dollars and counterpart funds must be reported by committee chairmen and the published reports must show itemized

expenditures by each individual concerned. The reports cover committee members and employees and members of Congressional delegations to international meetings. (Mutual Security Act of 1960 -- PL 86-472)

Travel by Senators

DOMESTIC TRAVEL: Before 1960 -- Senators and Senate employees when traveling on official business were limited by statute to \$12 per day plus transportation costs. Vouchers were submitted to the committee chairmen who in turn submitted them to the Rules and Administration Committee, which had to approve them before they could be paid by the Senate disbursing officer from the contingency fund. Under unusual circumstances, the Rules Committee could authorize payment of actual expenses up to \$25 per day, provided the authorization were made in advance. Senators were paid for three round-trips per year between their home states and Washington.

In recent years the annual report by the Secretary of the Senate, which showed individual expenditures for domestic travel, was published although that was not required by statute.

1960 Change -- Publishing of the Secretary of the Senate's report was required by PL 86-628.

OVERSEAS TRAVEL: Before 1960 -- When on official business and spending dollars, Senators and Senate employees were limited to a per diem rate, established by the Budget Bureau, which varied from country to country. Counterpart fund reporting regulations were the same as those applying to the House. (See above)

1960 Changes -- Under the two 1960 laws (see above), dollar and counterpart fund expenditures would be reported in detail for each individual and published.

DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS: Pending Change -- Under HR 5196, passed by the House Sept. 8, 1959, the per diem rate for employees of the Executive Branch would be raised from \$12 to \$15 for most domestic travel. As amended by the Senate, these provisions were extended to cover Senators and Senate employees. For travel outside the continental United States, the country-by-country per diem rate would be established by the State Department and could be exceeded by \$10 per day in "unusual circumstances".

employees traveling overseas on committee business, and required similar reports from Members using Government funds when traveling to the NATO Parliamentarians or other interparliamentary conferences.

In presenting his proposal to the Senate, Williams said the amendment did not change the rules of either the House or the Senate since it was an amendment to the Mutual Security Act and other laws. If applied only to the Senate, Williams said, it would be unfair because in the case of joint committees only Senators would be required to report. The public was entitled to a full report on the expenditures of these funds, he said.

Although favoring the principle of the Williams amendment, several veteran Senators were reluctant to adopt it because of anticipated House protests. Instead, they co-sponsored an amendment, offered by Sen. John Stennis (D Miss.), requiring that only Senators and Senate staff members file itemized accounts. Their arguments that the House still was opposed to the provisions of the Williams amendment were bolstered by the House rejection June 17 of a similar amendment to the Mutual Security Appropriation bill for fiscal 1961 (HR 12619) offered by Rep. Harris B. McDowell Jr. (D Del.). (Weekly Report p. 1080)

The Senate adopted the Williams amendment on a 56-23 roll-call vote as a substitute for the Stennis amendment.

On June 27, while considering the Senate version of HR 12232, the House not only agreed to the amendment but also added provisions of its own restricting the domestic travel of Members of Congress at Government expense.

As sent to the President, HR 12232 represented a complete victory for Williams. It required the publication of itemized reports showing individual Members' use of any Government funds for travel on committee or conference business at home or overseas.

The additional provision added by the House restricted Members' travel at Government expense between their home states or Districts and Washington, D.C., to trips specifically authorized for mileage or transportation, official participation in the funeral services of deceased Members and official trips originating in the Members' states or Districts when Congress was not in session. House Members are paid for mileage or transportation on one round-trip between their home District and Washington in each session; Senators are paid for three round-trips per session.

Expense Limitations

Additional restrictions covering traveling expenses of Representatives were announced in the House June 23 by Rep. Burleson, chairman of the House Administration Committee. The regulations, which took effect July 1, limited Representatives to the prevailing federal allowance of \$12 per day for domestic travel while on official business unless they sought permission of their committee chairman and the Administration Committee chairman to exceed this limit. (Before July 1, a Representative could be reimbursed for itemized expenses rather than accept the per diem rate.) A maximum of \$25 was set for the amount that could be spent with official permission. The new regulations also provided that the General Accounting Office audit vouchers before expenses over the \$12 per diem could be reimbursed. (Weekly Report p. 1086)

On June 24 the Senate Government Operations Committee reported a bill (HR 5196 -- S Rept 1721) increasing from \$12 to \$15 per day the maximum per diem allowance for Government employees traveling on official business in the continental United States. At the suggestion of the Budget Bureau, the Committee added an amendment under which country-by-country per diem rates for employees traveling overseas could, "in unusual circumstances", be exceeded by \$10 per day. The report said clauses had been added to include employees of the U.S. courts, Senators and Senate employees, but that it was not necessary to include Members or employees of the House since they were authorized to be reimbursed for "actual expenses and do not come under any maximum limitation".

The Senate passed the bill June 30 and returned it to the House.

Steamship Travel

Another victory in Sen. Williams' campaign to prevent misuse of privileges by Members of Congress was won in June with final adoption of his "anti-junketing" amendment.

Williams first offered a bill to ban free or reduced-rate ship transportation for Government officials and their families in 1954. These trips, he believed, tended to place Members of Congress in a vulnerable position when considering subsidies to steamship lines. Similar bans against cut-rate railroad and airline travel already were in effect, he pointed out.

The June articles by Oberdorfer and Pincus brought out that wives of Congressmen traveling on official business often received reduced-rate or free transportation on U.S. steamships.

Williams got no action on his "anti-junket" proposal until 1958, when he offered it as an amendment to a bill authorizing construction subsidies for two new superliners. The Senate accepted the amendment but it was deleted in a House-Senate conference when members of the House Merchant Marine Committee refused to accept it. The next day, 13 Representatives and their wives left on a free, three-day inaugural cruise of a new luxury ship. (1958 Almanac p. 249)

In 1959 Williams offered his amendment to a bill (HR 4002) concerning Great Lakes passenger vessels and the Senate adopted it -- but again it was dropped in conference. (1959 Weekly Report p. 1525)

In May 1960 the Senate, when considering the Commerce Department appropriation bill for fiscal 1961 (HR 10234), adopted the Williams amendment once more, but it, too, was dropped in conference.

Finally, on June 24, House Members anxious for enactment of a bill (HR 10644) authorizing an increase in the Government subsidy-rate for domestic merchant marine shipbuilding gave in to Williams' persistence. The Senate, in considering the bill June 7, had adopted the "anti-junketing" provision by an 88-0 roll call. The House June 24 approved the conference report retaining the restriction. As signed into law (PL 86-607), the bill prohibited U.S. shipping companies from giving free or reduced-rate transportation to Government officials and employees or any member of their families. The provision, however, permitted the Government itself to contract for lower rates for its personnel. (Weekly Report p. 1131)

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

With the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency chosen, these events highlighted the first weeks of the campaign:

Eisenhower Comment -- Republican Presidential nominee Richard M. Nixon July 28 revealed a congratulatory telegram from President Eisenhower saying, in part, "I am delighted that you are at last free to speak freely and frankly in expressing your views on the present and future of our great country."

Registration Drive -- Democratic Presidential nominee John F. Kennedy's brother and campaign manager, Robert Kennedy, Aug. 2 said the campaign would be "won or lost in the next six weeks," as he spoke in Philadelphia at the first of 11 scheduled regional conferences to increase Democratic registration across the country.

Truman-Stevenson Support -- Adlai E. Stevenson July 29 met with Kennedy and announced he would campaign for the Democratic ticket. Democratic Vice Presidential candidate Lyndon B. Johnson July 29 conferred with former President Harry S. Truman after which Truman announced he would campaign for the ticket. Kennedy Aug. 2 said he would visit Truman in August. (Weekly Report p. 1200)

Lodge Resignation -- Nixon July 29 said Republican Vice Presidential nominee Henry Cabot Lodge would represent the U.S. at United Nations disarmament conferences scheduled for mid-August, and would avoid public political activity at that time. He did not say when Lodge would resign his UN post but a Lodge aide Aug. 4 told Congressional Quarterly Lodge would remain Ambassador until the end of the disarmament conferences.

Eisenhower Role -- Nixon and Lodge Aug. 1 conferred with President Eisenhower and Presidential Press Secretary James C. Hagerty Aug. 2 said the President would participate in the campaign. "I am sure that some of his participation will be active -- what I would call traditional -- political campaigning. But we are certainly not going to announce his plans at this time," Hagerty said.

Reuther-Kennedy -- Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, Aug. 3 met with Kennedy, whom he had supported for the Presidential nomination, and afterwards said he could speak only for himself but was sure organized labor would "shortly" come out for the "two excellent candidates" on the Democratic ticket. He said Johnson's statement that he would support the Democratic platform was "good enough for me." (Weekly Report p. 1341)

Farm Controversy -- Before he left Chicago July 30 Nixon conferred with farm advisers and announced he would appoint a Midwesterner as Secretary of Agriculture if elected. He said, "We must develop a massive program which is not concerned with budgetary costs year by year," and promised details of the program in September. He said GOP chances in the Midwest were improved because farmers believed he would have "fresh approaches" to farm problems.

Kennedy Aug. 1 called Nixon's statement a "betrayal" of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.

"The fact of the matter is that the Vice President was an architect of the current disastrous farm policy and now in the face of that policy's failure attempts to disassociate himself from it.... His present effort to disassociate himself...is another evidence of Mr. Nixon's lack of basic beliefs."

Nixon Aug. 2 replied Kennedy had "started on the low road and he intends to keep on it. I don't think Mr. Kennedy wants to do this. I think it is his advisers. I will not get into personalities as he did. I will leave the low-road business to him."

CANDIDATES' CALENDAR

Following are the activities of the four major candidates since their nominations.

KENNEDY

July 13 -- Nominated.

July 13-17 -- Remained in Los Angeles conferring with party leaders.

July 17-Aug. 4 -- At home at Hyannis Port, Mass., conferring with party leaders and his campaign staff.

JOHNSON

July 14 -- Nominated.

July 16 -- Left Los Angeles for LBJ ranch near Johnson City, Texas.

July 20-24 -- Vacationed in Acapulco, Mexico.

July 25 -- Denver, Colo., campaigning.

July 26 -- Cheyenne, Wyo., campaigning. Returned to ranch.

July 29 -- Went to Hyannis Port, Mass., to confer with Kennedy, stopping on the way to see former President Harry S. Truman in Missouri.

July 30 -- Nashville, Tenn., campaigning.

July 31 -- Monticello, Iowa, campaigning.

Aug. 1-Aug. 4 -- At ranch. Two speeches in Texas Aug. 3.

NIXON

July 27 -- Nominated.

July 28-30 -- Remained in Chicago conferring with party leaders. July 30 -- farm strategy meeting.

July 30-Aug. 1 -- Washington, D.C.

Aug. 1 -- Newport, R.I., conferred with President Eisenhower and Vice Presidential nominee Henry Cabot Lodge.

Aug. 2 -- Began campaign trip: Reno, Nev., Los Angeles, Calif., and homecoming celebration at Whittier, Calif.

Aug. 3 -- Flew to Hawaii.

LODGE

July 28 -- Nominated.

July 29-30 -- Conferences in Chicago.

July 30 -- Visited home in Beverly, Mass.

July 31 -- Washington, D.C.

Aug. 1 -- Conferences with Nixon and others in Washington, D.C. and with President Eisenhower and Nixon in Newport, R.I. Returned to Beverly.

TENNESSEE PRIMARY RESULTS

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) won an easy victory for renomination in the Aug. 4 Tennessee primary. His leading opponent, circuit court judge Andrew T. (Tip) Taylor of Jackson, waged a strong states' rights, segregationist campaign, attacking Kefauver as "too liberal". Kefauver said his victory was an answer to "the detractors of the South, who tried to say we are a backward people," and showed the Democratic Presidential ticket "will win the allegiance of Americans everywhere."

With 2,381 of 2,635 precincts reporting, Kefauver led Taylor 433,097 to 218,981. No figures were available for the third candidate, Jake Armstrong.

All of the state's Representatives were renominated. The Congressional candidates:

District	Democrats	Republicans
1	Arthur Bright	*B. Carroll Reece
2	Charles D. Lockett	*Howard H. Baker
3	*James B. Frazier Jr.	
4	*Joe L. Evins	
5	*J. Carlton Loser	
6	*Ross Bass	
7	*Tom Murray	
8	*Robert A. Everett	
9	*Clifford Davis	

*Incumbent

MISSOURI PRIMARY RESULTS

Attorney General John M. Dalton took 86.1 percent of the votes in a five-man field to win the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in Missouri's Aug. 2 primary. Gov. James T. Blair Jr. (D) is not eligible to succeed himself.

With 4,081 of 4,347 precincts reporting, Dalton received 423,483 votes, with the votes for his opponents going as follows: 25,531 to James G. Cox of Wellston (5.2 percent), 17,749 to Milton Morris of Kansas City (3.6 percent), 15,996 to George Roberts of Westboro (3.3 percent) and 8,764 to Roy E. Glidewell of Springfield (1.8 percent). Dalton carried all counties but Atchison.

Facing Dalton in the fall will be state representative Edward G. Farmer Jr. of Joplin, who received a much smaller vote than Dalton in downing his two opponents for the Republican nomination, state representative William B. Ewald of Kirkwood and Harry C. Timmerman of Sullivan. With 3,743 precincts reporting, Farmer had 93,928 votes (53.1 percent), Ewald had 53,321 (30.1 percent) and Timmerman 29,668 (16.8 percent).

In a hard-fought state race for the Democratic nomination for attorney general, Thomas F. Eagleton, St. Louis attorney and a Catholic, defeated George A. Spencer, state senator from of Columbia. Donald J. Stohr was unopposed for the GOP nomination.

One incumbent Representative, Rep. A.S.J. Carnahan (D 8th District), was defeated. Carnahan, 63, second-ranking Democrat on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, was running for an eighth term. He lost to the speaker of the state house, Richard Ichord, 34, a Houston lawyer. Ichord became house speaker at 29, making him the youngest speaker in Missouri history. The 8th District GOP candidate is Karl Schupp, Carnahan's brother-in-law. However, the initial 8th District Republican candidate in 1958 withdrew for tactical reasons so that another nominee could be appointed, and there were reports Schupp might follow the same procedure.

All other incumbents were renominated. (Results for the Republican nominee in the 4th, 5th and 9th Districts were inconclusive and will be carried in a subsequent Weekly Report.)

The candidates, district by district:

District	Democrats	Republicans
1	*Frank M. Karsten	Sam J. Kallaos
2	Richard L. Carp	*Thomas B. Curtis
3	*Leonore Kretzer Sullivan	Morton L. Schwartz
4	*William J. Randall	Kenneth K. Lowe
		Bert Savage
5	*Richard Bolling	Richard W. Byrne
		Clinton H. Gates
6	*W. R. Hull Jr.	Ethan H. Campbell
7	*Charles H. Brown	Durward G. Hall.
8	Richard Ichord	Karl Schupp
9	*Clarence Cannon	Anthony C. Schroeder
		James K. Schatz
10	*Paul C. Jones	No candidate
11	*Morgan M. Moulder	Robert A. Bartel

*Incumbent

KANSAS PRIMARY RESULTS

Attorney General John Anderson Jr. of Olathe won the Republican gubernatorial nomination in the Aug. 2 Kansas primary. Anderson will oppose incumbent Gov. George Docking, running for a third term, who was unopposed in the Democratic primary. With 2,860 of 2,962 precincts reporting, unofficial returns showed Anderson had 119,883 votes (47.3 percent of the total), Philipsburg newspaperman McDill (Huck) Boyd 112,973 (44.6 percent) and state representative William H. Addington of Wichita 20,418 (8.1 percent).

Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R) faced only nominal opposition in his try for a third term. Schoeppel received 160,451 votes (79.7 percent) and Henry P. Cleaver Jr. of Lawrence received 40,785 (20.3 percent), with 2,575 precincts reporting.

Frank Theis of Arkansas City, who was recently reelected National Committeeman, won the Democratic Senatorial nomination from Lt. Gov. Joseph W. Henkle Sr. of Great Bend. With 2,621 precincts reporting, Theis had 76,046 votes (59.3 percent), Henkle had 52,227 (40.7 percent).

Rep. William H. Avery (R), the only incumbent Representative with opposition, beat Robert Turney by more than two-to-one.

In the two districts where incumbents are retiring the nominees will be: 4th District (Rep. Edward H. Rees (R) retiring), state senator Garner E. Shriver of Wichita (R) against William I. Robinson, Wichita bank attorney (D); 6th District (Rep. Wint Smith (R) retiring), county attorney Robert Dole of Russell (R) against William A. Davis of Goodland (D).

The Congressional candidates:

District	Democrats	Republicans
1	Marshall G. Gardiner	*William H. Avery
2	*Newell A. George	Robert F. Ellsworth
3	*Denver D. Hargis	Walter L. McVey
4	William I. Robinson	Garner E. Shriver
5	*J. Floyd Breeding	Joe W. Hunter
6	William A. Davis	Robert Dole

*Incumbent

MICHIGAN PRIMARY RESULTS

Lt. Gov. John B. Swainson, 35, won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in Michigan's Aug. 2 primary. Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D) did not seek a seventh term. Swainson, who lost both legs in the war and was regarded as close to Williams, ran ahead of two opponents both in Detroit and outstate. With 5,067 of the state's 5,075 precincts reporting, unofficial returns gave Swainson 273,590 votes (50.8 percent of the total), secretary of state James M. Hare 204,328 (37.9 percent) and Detroit councilman Edward Conner 61,153 (11.3 percent).

Paul D. Bagwell of East Lansing, a professor of communications at Michigan State University, was unopposed for the GOP gubernatorial nomination.

Rep. Alvin M. Bentley (R) beat former Detroit police chief and state police commissioner Donald S. Leonard for the GOP Senatorial nomination. With all but 15 precincts reporting, Bentley had 341,223 votes (71.7 percent) to Leonard's 134,408 votes (28.3 percent).

Bentley will face Sen. Pat McNamara (D), who was unopposed and received 391,633 votes, with all but 15 precincts reporting.

All House incumbents but Bentley were renominated. Reps. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D 1st District) and John Lesinski (D 16th District) overcame strong opposition to win renomination.

In the 8th District, where Bentley is retiring, a six-way race for the GOP nomination ended in a close contest between James Harvey, former mayor of Saginaw, and Harvey D. Walker, state central committeeman, and former GOP county chairman, also of Saginaw. Harvey apparently won the race by a small margin but discovery of counting errors made a recount likely.

Following is the full list of Congressional candidates. (Early returns for Democratic candidates in the 4th and 12th Districts and Republican candidates in the 16th and 17th Districts were inconclusive and results will be carried in a subsequent Weekly Report.)

District	Democrats	Republicans
1	*Thaddeus M. Machrowicz	Walter Czarnecki
2	Thomas P. Payne	*George Meader
3	Samuel I. Clark	*August E. Johansen
4	Edward Burns	*Clare E. Hoffman
	W.J. Bryan Jarvis	
5	William G. Reamon	*Gerald R. Ford Jr.
6	Jerome F. O'Rourke	*Charles E. Chamberlain
7	*James G. O'Hara	†Robert J. McIntosh
8	Mary M. Harden	James Harvey
9	Donald G. Jennings	*Robert P. Griffin
10	Daniel E. Reed	*Elford A. Cederberg
11	Prentiss M. Brown Jr.	*Victor A. Knox
12	William J. Bolognesi	*John B. Bennett
	Robert C. McCarthy	
13	*Charles C. Diggs Jr.	Robert B. Blackwell
14	*Louis C. Rabaut	Lois V. Nair
15	*John D. Dingell	Robert J. Robbins
16	*John Lesinski	Lee H. Clark
		Ralph B. Guy
		Frank A. Lubinski
17	*Martha W. Griffiths	James O. Couchois
		Richard E. Morell
		Gladys E. Smith
		Richard C. Wakefield
18	James G. Kellis	*William S. Broomfield

*Incumbent

†Ex-Congressman

WYOMING PRIMARY OUTLOOK

Fifteen candidates will vie in four close races for nominations for Wyoming's Senate and at-large House seat in the Aug. 16 Congressional primary.

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) is retiring. Running for the Democratic nomination will be Raymond B. Whitaker of Casper, Velma Linford of Laramie, Charles B. Chitten of Casper and Carl A. Johnson of Cheyenne. Whitaker, a lawyer and former Democratic state chairman (1952) who lost a race for the House seat in 1958, and Miss Linford, now in the middle of her second elective term as state superintendent of public instruction, are regarded as the front runners. Miss Linford, who writes historical novels about Wyoming, had the largest plurality among all Democratic candidates in the Wyoming elections of 1958.

Fighting for the GOP Senatorial nomination are Rep. Keith Thomson of Cheyenne, ex-Sen. Frank A. Barrett (1953-59) of Lusk and Miff M. Butler of Casper. Barrett, who was a Representative (1943-51) and Governor (1951-53), lost his Senate seat to Sen. Gale W. McGee (D) in 1958. He resigned March 12 as general counsel to the Department of Agriculture and has been campaigning vigorously. Thomson did not begin intensive campaigning until after the end of the Congressional session.

Five candidates are entered in the Republican primary for the House nomination: Mark Cox of Cheyenne, R.L. Greene of Buffalo, William H. Harrison of Sheridan, Walter Kingman of Casper and K.L. Sailors of Moran. Harrison, Wyoming's Representative from 1951-55, has not run for public office since he lost the 1954 Senate race to O'Mahoney and has held various jobs with the Federal Government in the interim. He is the only candidate who has run previously in a statewide contest.

Democratic candidates for the House nomination are Hepburn T. Armstrong of Cheyenne; Dudley D. Miles of Rawlins, Carbon County attorney; and George W.K. Posvar of Casper. Armstrong, who did prospecting and personally organized a going uranium concern, lost to McGee in the 1958 Senatorial primary.

SOUTHERN GOP CANDIDATES

In three Southern states which had no Republican candidates in their primaries, GOP candidates have now been selected through state party organizations:

Alabama -- 8th District, H.G. Williams; 9th District, William P. Ivey.

Texas -- 2nd District, Fred S. Neumann; 5th District, Rep. Bruce Alger; 8th District, Anthony J.P. Farris; 16th District, Ford Chapman; 17th District, Max Moss-holder; 22nd District, James C. Noonan.

Mississippi -- 1st District, Edward W. Scott; 3rd District, W.A. Clark.

The Alabama, Texas and Mississippi primaries were held May 3, May 7 and June 7 respectively. (Weekly Report p. 789, 840, 995)

JACK RETRIAL

At the request of Manhattan County District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, Judge Joseph A. Sarafite July 13 set Oct. 5 as the date for a retrial of Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack (D). Jack's first trial on charges of violating the New York City charter and conspiring to obstruct justice ended July 7 in a hung jury. (Weekly Report p. 1254)



Unfinished Business An air of uncertainty hung over Congress as the Senate prepared to reconvene Aug. 8 to dispose of a mountain of legislation, hopefully by Labor Day. Neither of the two Presidential nominees, scheduled for a dramatic and unprecedented confrontation, was entirely free to do battle on his own terms. Southern Democrats in the House were in a position to make things tough for Sen. Kennedy, while the President still gave the lead to Vice President Nixon. So the outlook for such pending measures as medical care for the aged, aid to education and housing, and minimum wage was unclear. (Page 1363)

Anderson Health Bill

One of the hottest potatoes on the legislative platter for August is the enactment of a program to assist the aged with their medical bills. Democratic leaders will make a concerted effort to push through a program using the Social Security system, over the intense opposition of Republicans who are backing a grant-in-aid counterplan offered by the Administration. The Democratic bill with the inside track is one introduced June 30 by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D.N.M.). CQ's Fact Sheet gives the details on the Anderson bill. (Page 1371)

Aid to Education

A "must" bill Democratic leaders hope to steer through Congress in August is one providing federal aid to the Nation's public schools. The Administration and Democrats have been at odds over the terms of a school aid bill since early 1959, but both have come a long way towards a compromise position. However, the Johnson-Rayburn team will have a difficult time guiding the bill, now bottled in the House Rules Committee, through further legislative snags and the big question remained of whether the President would sign it. Congressional Quarterly's Fact Sheet on the school bill traces its progress thus far and gives the outlook for August. (Page 1373)

Judgeships

One question facing the Democratic Congress at its August session is whether to accept a judgeships "deal" offered by the Administration -- the creation of about 30 new judgeships in return for which the Administration would divide the highly coveted posts equally between the two political parties. Democrats, however, may delay action on judgeships bills until 1961 with the hope that a Democratic President could appoint all Democrats to the new posts. A Congressional Quarterly Fact Sheet explains the background of the "deal" and the alternatives facing Congress. (Page 1374)

Eisenhower Boxscore

With only a few weeks left before final adjournment, President Eisenhower's 1960 legislative program appeared headed for greater neglect than in any previous year, according to Congressional Quarterly's latest Presidential Boxscore study. The boxscore lists 177 Eisenhower requests for 1960 and shows the legislative status of each as Congress reconvenes for its August session. (Page 1365)

Juvenile Delinquency

Political platform planks calling for greater efforts against juvenile delinquency were heavily underscored recently by a Senate report on increases in youth crimes. The report showed juvenile crime had increased steadily for 10 consecutive years and said the major present need was for adequately trained social workers. Congressional Quarterly's story gives the major findings in the report and its legislative recommendations. (Page 1376)

Primaries

Four major primaries took place this week. In Tennessee, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D) won renomination despite a high-gear segregationist campaign by opponent "Tip" Taylor. In Michigan the candidates were picked for hot Senatorial and gubernatorial contests this fall. The Democratic gubernatorial nominee is Lt. Gov. John B. Swainson, 35, who lost both legs in the war. Rep. Alvin M. Bentley (R) will run against Sen. Pat McNamara (D) for McNamara's Senate seat. Attorney General John M. Dalton took 86.1 percent of the votes in a five-man field to win the Missouri Democratic gubernatorial nomination. In Kansas Gov. George Docking (D) and Sen. Andrew Schoepel (R) will run for reelection against opponents chosen in primary fights. (Page 1389-91)

